

The London and China Telegraph.

JAPAN HERALD, AND JOURNAL OF THE EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF THE FORTNIGHTLY ENGLISH, AND MONTHLY FRENCH MAILS FROM CHINA, JAPAN, &c.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS." A SUMMARY OF NEWS FOR THE OUTWARD MAILS.

VOL. X.—No. 294.]

LONDON, MONDAY, OCT. 19, 1868.

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Latest Advices.

Ports.	From London.	Arrived out.	HOMEWARD. Received this day.
JAPAN — Osaka and Hiogo	—	—	Aug. 18
Yedo	—	—	Aug. 21
Yokohama	June 19	Aug. 8	Aug. 23
Nagasaki	—	—	Aug. 24
CHINA — Peking	—	—	Aug. 16
Tien-tsin	—	—	Aug. 15
Chefoo	—	—	Aug. 20
New-chwang	—	—	Aug. 20
Hankow	—	—	Aug. 26
Kin-kiang	—	—	Aug. 27
Shanghai	July 3	Aug. 17	Aug. 29
Ningpo	—	—	Aug. 27
Foochow	—	—	Aug. 30
Formosa—Tamsuy	—	—	Aug. 31
Amoy	—	—	Aug. 31
Swatow	—	—	Aug. 31
Hong Kong	July 17	Aug. 24	Sept. 4
Canton	—	—	Sept. 3
Macao	—	—	Sept. 3
PHILIPPINES — Manila	July 3	Aug. 18	Aug. 28
COCHIN-CHINA — Saigon	—	—	Aug. 25
SIAM — Bangkok	—	—	Aug. 25
BORNEO — Labuan	—	—	Aug. 25
Sarawak	—	—	Aug. 29
JAVA — Batavia	—	—	Sept. 6
MALACCA STRAITS — Singapore	July 31	Sept. 1	Sept. 12
Penang	July 31	Sept. 4	Sept. 9

THE MAILS, &c.

The above table of latest dates applies (as usual) only to the regular mail delivered here this morning. By the Pacific route we have four days later news from Japan, which is given in its proper place. The next homeward P. and O. mail, bringing Hong Kong dates to Sept. 18, will be due in London on the 2nd Nov., and the following French mail about the 6th. Telegrams from Hong Kong via Galle to Sept. 24 were received here on the 13th inst.; from Shanghai, via Kiashta, to the 23rd Sept. to-day; and from Singapore to Oct. 8 also to-day.

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

By this mail to Marseilles, per P. and O. steamer Masella, arrived Oct. 16.—From Hong Kong: Mr. Greig, Mr. Gleimins, Mr. J. Smith, Don A. Oario and servant. From Shanghai: Mr. A. Wheeler, Mr. W. Brand, Mr. Von Rees, Mr. C. Badenoch. From Galle: Captain Catar, R.N., Mr. Webster, Captain and Mrs. Campbell and child. To Gibraltar.—From Hong Kong: Mr. A. Lard, Mr. A. Vrae, and one second-class passenger. To Southampton, per P. and O. steamer Poonah, expected to arrive Oct. 24.—From Yokohama: Captain Maddison. From Hong Kong: Mrs. Jackson, and two second-class passengers. From Singapore: Mrs. Maddison. From Galle: Mr. Pearce, Mr. Strachan.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per French mail steamer from Marseilles, Oct. 19.—None booked from London. Per P. and O. steamer Delta, from Marseilles, Oct. 18.—To Shanghai (via Bombay): Mr. Coutts. Per P. and O. steamer Syria, from Southampton, Oct. 17.—To Yokohama: Mr. E. D. Murray. To Shanghai: Rev. W. A. and Mrs. Russell, Mrs. Pickwood and two daughters, Mr. G. W. Coutts. To Hong Kong: Miss Campbell, Lieut. H. R. E. Grey, R.N., Miss R. Schwing. To Ceylon: Mr. Wm. White, Mr. Creasy. Per P. and O. steamer Massilia, from Marseilles, Oct. 25.—To Shanghai: Mr. Higson, Mr. W. Watson. To Hong Kong: Mr. H. Marsh. To Singapore: Mr. J. H. Davidson. From Suez.—To Ceylon: Mr. Binny Scott. Per P. and O. steamer Ceylon, from Southampton, Oct. 31.—To Shanghai: Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. Cooper and child. To Hong Kong: Mrs. Browne, Mr. R. Bullock. To Singapore: Lady Keppel and two children, Mr. R. R. Bruce. To Ceylon: Lady Ouseley and three children, Mr. J. A. R. Smyth. Per P. and O. steamer Bangalore, from Marseilles, Nov. 8.—To Shanghai: Mr. F. May. To Hong Kong: Mrs. Partridge, Mr. Nomuran, Mr. Yamaon, Mr. W. Grezov, Mr. S. W. Pomeroy, Jun. To Penang: Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Young, Mr. J. H. Henderson. To Ceylon: Mr. and Mrs. J. Maitland and child, Mr. G. A. and Mrs. Isholls. Per P. and O. steamer from Suez, November 8.—To Singapore (via Bombay): Mr. Aitken. Per P. and O. steamer Pera, from Southampton, Nov. 14.—To Hong Kong: Mr. Hirschfeld, Dr. and Mrs. C. Scott. To Singapore: Mrs. E. M. Smith. Per P. and O. steamer Syria, from Marseilles, Nov. 22. To Batavia: Mr. H. Lorch, Mrs. Lorch, Mr. F. J. Lorch.

Summary of News from the Far East.

JAPAN.

OSAKA AND HIOGO.

News from the North informs us that Oono Mia Sama has been set up as Mikado by the Northern party. The *Japan Gazette* thus announces this important step:—

"Recent advices from the North confirm our former information. The Mia Sama has formally assumed the Mikadoship, and resides at Hagurosan, near Shonai, in Dewa. His first act was to change the name of the year; his second to appoint Kujo Dainogon a Daijo Daijin. We hope this will not displease our contemporary the *Japan Herald*, who has strange notions about the Daimio Kujo and his whereabouts.

"The Kanguns are now reinforcing Yedo to the utmost, and it is certain that there will be one of the main seats of strife. Japanese say that now the war will be very severe and very long; that there will be an immense amount of distress in the city, that we shall have as large a quantity of silk this year as they can possibly press into the market, but that next year there will be hardly any; that the country will swarm with ronins, and the authorities will be powerless to deal with them until the whole of the troubles are over, and a strong Government is re-established; and that this can never be the case until the South is literally crushed. So we see what we have to expect.

"It is reported that the Tokugawa have requested that all the French officers engaged by the late Shioogon will immediately join the Shin Kangun forces."

YOKOHAMA.

Dates from this port by the incoming P. and O. mail are to the 23rd August. The French and English mails of June 18 and 19 arrived out together on the 8th August with London telegrams to July 13. The outward mail of July 3 was hourly expected, as also the homeward Pacific mail steamers from Hong Kong and Shanghai.

The following summary of news is from the *Japan Times'* overland edition.

The fortnight has been a very quiet one in every particular. Abundance of rumours without foundation are industriously circulated by those in favour of the rebel party, but the fact is that the Mikado's Government is quietly strengthening itself every day. In no way can this be done more effectually than in that pointed out by us in discussing the difficulties of the new men, in the department of the Customs, in our last; the employment of foreigners in their various departments of administration; and this truth appears to have been realised by them, for we have now to announce the appointment as Comptroller of the Navy, or something analogous to that officer in our service, of an American gentleman. Mr. W. H. Grinnell has been for some years in the United States navy, which he has left to take up the position offered here, and is for many reasons well fitted for the post he is assuming. The name of his father will be familiar to Englishmen as that of one of the leading merchants of New York, whose generous enthusiasm in the attempt to rescue Sir John Franklin is fresh in our minds. A similar appointment for the army is spoken of, and general Paul Frank, late American Acting Consul at Hiogo, is stated to have received the offer of it, but it has not yet, we believe, been definitely accepted.

A factitious excitement is being got up, we remark from the China papers, respecting alleged persecutions of native Christians in Nagasaki. We shall take an opportunity shortly, in all probability, of discussing this subject. Meanwhile, we have to warn readers at home against giving credence to the rumours they will hear about *noyades* of martyrs and other atrocities, respecting which there is no single fact as yet established as true. We may state broadly that we disbelieve the whole story. Some weeks ago we drew attention to an abominable nuisance which annoyed

decent people walking the Yokohama streets at night; this public remonstrance, backing a private and influential appeal to the governors of Yokohama, was happily rewarded with success, and some thirty or forty public women were arrested and forbidden the practice of their miserable calling. Two days afterwards, a local paper issued an extra, setting up the same cry of "Persecution of Native Christians!" There is clearly something more than meets the eye in these Nagasaki fables, and we cannot but view with great suspicion the coincident circumstances of the presence in these waters of a far larger French squadron than usual, and of the delay on the part of the Emperor to give formal recognition to the Mikado's government. The Jesuit missionary has more than once been the shadow cast before the *Chasseur d'Afrique*.

The local Government surprised the foreign settlement three days ago by closing the gates at the points of exit to all Japanese not in foreign employ, and flocks of canards were quacking about for an hour or two. It was soon ascertained, however, that the purpose of the authorities was a thoroughly legitimate one, the arrest of the silk and silk-egg men from Oshiu and other northern provinces, some of whom were believed to be spies of Aidzu's in disguise. It is by no means improbable that this will be followed by a more vigorous act, the stoppage of all returns in coin for the produce already brought in from these sources, but it is difficult to see with what justice foreign Powers can interfere. The abrogation of the Treaties of 1858 with the Shogoon is a fact accomplished by the abolition of the Shogoonate and both the contending parties acknowledging, as they do singularly enough, that the Mikado is the real sovereign of the country, interference would be most unjust on the part of any of the foreign Powers that have delayed recognising him as such; while the duty of the English Minister is clear, to stand by his new ally.

We have no local matters of much importance to record. We have had the usual little excitement of a drunken Yakonin frightening a foreigner, a murder or two and a suicide in the native town, and the tail of a typhoon passing over the settlement. The French packet left on the 13th with 384 bales of silk only, a very small quantity for this time of year; and the *Great Republic* is expected from Hong Kong to take the American homeward mail. The *Hermann* has left for her trip to the north, and the *Albion* has not yet returned from Nee-e-gata. A most successful dramatic performance was given on board H.M.S. *Ocean* by the men, and almost all Yokohama availed itself of the hospitality of Captain Stanhope and the officers of that magnificent ship. The *fete* Napoleon on the 15th went off very quietly, and the public demonstrations of enjoyment were less conspicuous than we have seen them. The weather generally has been exceedingly pleasant, and the health of the settlement is good.

LATER ADVICES BY THE PACIFIC ROUTE.

By the Pacific mail route, via San Francisco and New York, we have Yokohama advices to Aug. 27th, four days later. The following is given as a summary of the news:—

"Although no decisive battles have taken place between the two contending powers in Japan, and although actually but slight changes have occurred in the relative positions of the parties, an end to the present difficulties will not improbably ensue within a very short period. The party of the North have resorted to a bold move by appointing a new Mikado. Oeona Mia Sama, Chief of the Seven Mias or High Priests of Japan, whose residence, it will be remembered, was attacked and burned at Yedo, on the 5th of July, after that affair, fled in disguise to Aidzu. Several Northern princes also met here, and the result of the conference was a proclamation declaring Oeono Mikado. It was stated in the proclamation that they did not desire altogether to supersede the other Mikado, but that the appointment was made simply to have a head for the Northern party. Nevertheless it was understood that the newly-appointed Northern Mikado is to be a permanent arrangement. Oeono Mia Sama is the uncle of the Southern Mikado, and is his natural successor. The results of several engagements which have already taken place, and of which we have been already advised by telegraph, has considerably demoralised the Southerners, and their Mikado entertains serious notions of resigning. Should he do this the probabilities are that the country will again subside into a peaceful condition. If, however, the Southerners hold out, it is not at all improbable that a compromise will be made on the basis of the secession of the North from the South, each section to have its own Mikado."

CHINA.

CHEFOO.

A correspondent writing on the 28th August says:—"I cannot come to any fixed opinion about the gold mines. A party of men went out there a few days ago and dug a hole about twelve feet deep, when they came to the black sand. Water coming into the hole prevented them from working, and one of them returned last night to Chefoo for a pump, and another left, as he was wanted here. The Taotai sent out fifty men and filled up the hole early this morning, and I have just got the particulars. Now, I must confess that when I heard of the hole being dug so deep without finding gold I began to think that gold was not to be

found in the hill, and I was waiting for the water to be pumped out to get at the real truth. If the Taotai had only left the men alone, perhaps they would have come to the conclusion that there was no gold, and the whole lot of diggers would have left the place; but this action of the Taotai has prevented the truth from being known, and moreover has given rise to the feeling that there must be gold there, or else these steps would never have been taken to fill up the hole.

"At all events the question remains in *status quo*, and the endeavours that were being made to resolve all doubts have been frustrated by the action of the mandarins, and an incentive still exists to prospect again. If there had been twenty diggers instead of four, the hole would never have been permitted to be filled up. The probable result of this will be that a larger number of men will go to Kiu-san and dig, in spite of the mandarins, until they bring the affair to a test. I do not think that anything that has been said and written as yet on the subject will bring over diggers from California, but if they come I don't think that any such deplorable results as imagined by the alarmists would be the result. If there is no gold at Kiu-san, which is far from uncertain, there are the gold districts of Mo-san, of Tai-hia, and of Ping-too, and from the most reliable reports the last-named place is very rich in gold, so that the emigrant diggers would always find some place to work it. If Californians come over and determine to try for gold, insisting on having the same rights in China as Chinese get in California, they will not be thrown away in Shantung. There can be no doubt about the lead mines, and a miner could easily get two piculs of ore a-day. I know that I got a picul of lead ore brought to me a few months ago by a Chinaman, who got it from the side of a hill about twelve miles distant from this."

A postscript dated the 20th says:—"The diggers have begun to sink a new hole, and have now pitched their tent close to it, to keep guard over it. It was not the Taotai who closed the last hole, but the villagers, excited by the Taotai's orders and threats that he would make them smart if the foreigners were allowed to dig. The proclamation posted up at Mosan, forbidding the natives to sell food—has been withdrawn, and another published, authorising the people to deal with foreigners. The Taotai has had to knock under, thanks to the energetic remonstrances of the Treaty Consuls here. A large party of American and French naval officers have been to the diggings, and Kinsan-sze is becoming the resort of all visitors to Chefoo."

SHANTUNG.

The rebels have re-entered Shantung, and the people have requested the mandarins to abstain from interfering, and to leave them to their own resources, saying that they can protect themselves, or at any rate can better support one plundering body than two. It is even said that they did gain one victory over the marauders, but that the Imperialists under Tsoh came up at the last moment, and not only took the matter out of their hand, but pitched into them for interfering. This incident is said to have been truly reported at Court by the Futai of Shantung, and to have caused great sensation. The intention to send Li and Tsoh to their vicereignty has not been carried out; they are too strong; but both have been reduced three steps in nominal rank.

Further advices from Shantung state that the Imperialists have succeeded in gaining a decisive victory over the rebels, and in killing the chief wang, an Anhwei man named Chang-tsan-yu, together with a large number of his followers. Twenty thousand is the number of slain given out, but this report must be taken for what it is worth. The Chinese never kill less than ten thousand. Li, Tsoh, and the Tartars are said to have all participated in the event.

SHANGHAI.

The English mail of July 3 arrived on the 17th of August, with London telegrams to July 21. Later telegrams to August 7 had been received via Kiachta. The present homeward mail left on August 29.

We gather the following items of news from the *North China Herald*:—

A meeting of shareholders in the China Fire Insurance Company has been held, at which the company was shown to have Tls. 125,000 in hand beyond its capital. The directors were empowered to wind up the company after the 31st December. (A report of the proceedings will be found below).

An extraordinary meeting has been held of the subscribers to the British Church Establishment, at which Mr. F. H. Bell was elected a trustee, in place of Mr. W. J. Bryans, who has resigned office on leaving this port for Hong Kong.

We hear that the Gas Company have determined to lay on mains up the Bubbling Well-road, as far as the old toll bar; so that the new houses which are being built there will be supplied.

An informal meeting of bund lotholders has been held at the Club, to ascertain if common action was possible in the matter of extension of the bund. It proved, after some discussion and interchange of views, that there was much variety of opinion upon the main points; and also that, with many of the bund lots, nothing can be done at present for want of sufficient authority from the absent owners to their representatives. The majority of the meeting were decidedly not ready to say that they would en-

close and pay for any reclaimed land abutting on their frontage, nor was there even unanimity of opinion as to whether the bundholders should yield up their beach rights in favour of ship wharves and pontoons, or in favour of cargo-boat wharves and pontoons, or whether they would yield them on any consideration. As plainly nothing can be done in the matter of extension by the general community until some understanding is come to with that section of it owning the bund lots, this important improvement will probably be deferred until the pressure of an increasing commerce forces the bund lotholders to take the initiative in proposing and carrying out some comprehensive plan.

A case illustrating the "security" question has been heard before the Mixed Court. The U.S. Assessor distinctly repudiated the doctrine laid down in the Alcock-Medhurst Notification; and the Chinese Magistrate acquiesced in the view that security chops were unquestionably binding in the full sense of the term. Indirect attempts are being made to explain that the famous Notification in question was only intended as a "warning" to English subjects to use caution in the acceptance of security. But the wording is unfortunately antagonistic to this view. It says distinctly that the "Chinese are in the habit of regarding a surety rather as a person who comes forward to recommend his principal * * * than as an individual who binds himself * * * to fulfil all his obligations with and for him." It is exactly this theory of recommendation which the U. S. Assessor repudiated, with the assent of the Chinese Magistrate. *Apropos* of "Security Chops," we may mention an instance that has come to our knowledge in which a Chinaman, secured by another, contracted to deliver a certain quantity of tea to a foreigner, who advanced Tls. 8,000 on the contract. The market went up; the Chinaman failed to deliver; and the foreigner came down on the guarantor, who not only refunded the advance, but added the difference in price, i.e., the profit which the foreigner would have made had the contract been fulfilled.

A local paper notices that there has of late been a "startling increase in the number of cargo-boat robberies which have taken place in this port, and warns the public to be on their guard against the rascally manoeuvres of the Chinese thieves. In one vessel, through the vigilance of the police, a system of plunder was discovered which will land the captain in a loss of probably not less than 400 or Tls. 500. In connection with this case a most ingenious trick for robbing tin-lined boxes is mentioned. A case was taken and the bottom carefully lifted off. The whole of the tin lining was then allowed to slip out and a hole cut in at the top, through which the goods were abstracted; the case was then put together as before, and upon being landed was of course suspected on account of its appearing to have been broken open at the bottom. It appearing, however, on removing the wood, that the tin at the bottom was uninjured, it was at first concluded that the case had not been opened; but fortunately further investigation proved the nature of the fraud that had been perpetrated.

Our readers will be glad to learn that the Asiatic Society are taking active steps towards completing arrangements for an expedition, having for its object the exploration of the Yellow River. A committee has, we hear, been appointed to arrange the details; and it is expected in the course of a little while that the plans will be entirely matured. We hear, also, that a project for the publication of a digest of the more important papers in the China Repository is occupying the attention of the above-named body.

A correspondent in Hankow states that the Rev. Mr. Hohing, of the American Protestant Episcopal Mission (under the charge of Bishop Williams, at Wuching), was grievously assaulted on Monday, the 7th inst., by some military students, who followed him from the Parade Ground, whither he had accidentally wandered with a Chinese Christian priest. They pursued him into the Chinese town, throwing stones at him all the way. He had a very narrow escape.

ATTACK ON MISSIONARIES AT YANGCHOW.

News has just reached us of a very serious attack on Protestant missionaries in Yangchow, which claims prompt and decided action by the Consular authorities. Our readers may not be aware that Mr. J. Hudson Taylor established a Protestant mission, about two months ago, at Yangchow—a large city about fifteen miles due north from Chinkiang, on the Grand Canal. This is an important literary place, and is also an official centre, being on the high road to Peking from the south. About ten days ago inflammatory placards were posted all over the city, charging the missionaries with the abstraction of children and with boiling them up for medical purposes. They were also accused of administering, to Chinamen, drugs and philters which converted them into foreigners. The consequence was that the missionaries were mobbed and pelted through the streets, their windows broken and doors smashed in. The literary class are said by the Chinese to have been at the bottom of the whole affair. Six of their headmen called a sort of guild meeting at the Confucian temple about a fortnight ago, and it was there decided that the foreigners should be expelled from the city at any cost. These headmen are well known, and their apprehension may be effected without difficulty.

About five days ago Mr. Taylor's house was broken into and be-

sieged a second time; but on the afternoon of the 22nd inst. a much more serious attack was made. A mob of several thousand people surrounded the house—a two-storied one—and eventually broke into it and set fire to the lower story in several places, trying to burn the occupants to death. Some of the ladies and children were badly wounded, and the Rev. Mr. Reid lost one of his eyes. Our correspondent tells us that ten ladies, who were on the upper floor with the children, were obliged to throw these out of the windows, and then jump after them themselves. One lady was within a month of her confinement, and serious fears are entertained for her life. After the party had escaped all the furniture, books and clothes were burned. The report of these proceedings reached Chinkiang on Sunday evening; and Mr. Allen, the Assistant in charge of H.M.'s Consulate, proceeded at once to Yangchow, accompanied by some members of the foreign community, to try and settle matters. They returned on the 24th instant, together with the missionary party, whom they met coming down by boat under escort of a body of troops belonging to the Commander of the Yangchow garrison. From their account, it seems that the native authorities gave assistance and protection on Sunday evening; but that they delayed doing so until the matter had reached the crisis we describe, and when the very lives of the missionaries were in serious danger. It is likely, however, that the Che-foo could have suppressed the disturbances several days earlier had he tried. At any rate, he was clearly either unable or unwilling to do this; so that whichever supposition be true, he deserves to lose his post. There seems little real doubt that he wished to get rid of the foreigners.

We need not point out that unless prompt and decisive punishment is inflicted for this outrage there will be no safety for the life of any missionary in this country. The Chinese are gradually beginning to feel that Consular action in the provinces is weak and inoperative; and they now look upon it as the mere shadow and ghost of authority. It is feared by neither the officials nor the people, and is practically a myth. Take the present case as an instance. It is almost certain that no strong action will be taken or can be taken without reference to Peking. This will require several weeks, probably months, and the question will then be consigned to the Chancery of Her Majesty's Legation. If anything is finally done, it will only be when the affair has passed out of the minds of the people, and the ringleaders have all disappeared, and are nowhere to be found. The idea of centralising all the influence and weight of H.M.'s Government at Peking may be good in the abstract; practically, however, the pressure is frequently much more needed in the provinces; and the absence of it is a source of new dangers and difficulties. The Chinese cannot respect officials who possess no real power; and that is [how H.M.'s Consuls are at present circumstanced. If prompt punishment be not exacted for this barbarous outrage it will be a disgrace to our policy. If a French mission were in case, there would be little peace for the authorities, local or central, till it had been thoroughly avenged. We remember, indeed, a few years ago, M. Chevrete-Rameau marching a body of troops to a place near Kahding, and settling a much less serious difficulty on the spot. We can hardly look for any such decisive action here; but we do trust that a thorough investigation and condign punishment of ringleaders will be promptly and emphatically demanded. The ringleaders should be first made an example of; but, if inquiry bear out our information, the prefect and subordinate magistrates should also be degraded. It is true that the Chinese populace are slow to anger; but it is also true that, once excited, they form most dangerous mobs. It is especially the duty of local officials, therefore, to check outbreaks in time, and there seems little doubt the authorities at Yangchow could have checked this outbreak a week previously had they tried. If we pass over their neglect merely because they are now willing to make amends, it will be silly and weak.

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

A meeting of shareholders was held on the 20th August—Present Mr. F. H. Bell, Chairman, Messrs. Cunningham, Probst, Overweg, Dow, Groom, Gamwell, Brown, Maccall, Maclean, Cameron, Lavers, Porter, White, King, Simpson, &c.

The minutes of the preceding general and special meeting were read and confirmed. The Directors' Report was also read as follows:—

"The Directors have to lay before the Shareholders a report of the working of the Company, from 1st January to 30th June, 1868, and a balance sheet showing its position at the latter date.

"It appears from the accounts, which have been duly audited, that there was at credit of the company a balance, exclusive of capital of Tls. 125,294.92

"The directors regret that there should again appear in the account so large an item under the head of losses, the greater part of which, viz., Tls. 51,957.38 was occasioned by the fire at Foochow.

"In consequence of the resolution passed at the extraordinary meeting of the shareholders, held on the 7th of April, 1868, the company has ceased doing business at the outports, and only grant risks in Shanghai up to the 31st of December next.

"Since the date of the accounts the sum of Tls. 34,000 has been placed to fixed deposit account.

WORKING ACCOUNT, 30TH JUNE, 1868.			
Dr.	Taels.	Taels.	
To Premia collected to 30th June, 1868	32,538.44		
" Interest account	10,688.48		
" Exchange	104.01		
		43,275.93	
" Balance transferred to reserve fund		16,597.04	
		59,872.97	
Shanghai Taels			
Cr.	Taels.	Taels.	
By Losses and claims	52,043.91		
" Commission allowed to agents	1,460.28		
" Salaries	2,950.00		
" Directors' account for 1867 and 1868	695.00		
" Re-insurance	736.26		
" Charges	1,987.52		
		59,872.97	
		Shanghai Taels	59,872.97

After an inquiry by Mr. Maclean regarding the suspense account,

Mr. Groom proposed and Mr. Dow seconded—"That the report as presented be accepted, and the accounts, as shown by the balance-sheet to June 30, 1868, be passed."

Carried unanimously.

The Chairman then said that, in accordance with the vote passed at the last meeting, the directors had ceased taking risks at the outports, confining their business to Shanghai. But they found, after the 30th June, that it would be unsafe taking risks even in Shanghai. They could only get risks at the annual rate; that is to say, if they accepted a risk for three months they could only get the annual rate. This was an unsafe basis for any fire insurance company to work on, and the directors had therefore discontinued all risks, pending any remarks the shareholders might have to offer. The most important questions now seemed to be—whether they should take any more risks, and whether they should reinsure the remaining outstanding risks or allow them to run off.

Mr. Groom asked whether their risks in Hong Kong had been reinsured, or whether any steps had been taken to do so.

The Chairman replied in the negative.

Mr. Groom asked whether any steps had been taken in regard to winding up the company. It seemed the business of this meeting to decide on the future existence of the company.

Mr. Cunningham thought that point had been decided at the last general meeting.

Mr. Groom admitted that it had been so virtually; but if any idea of continuing the office did exist, it behoved them to elect a provisional committee at this meeting. It might be better to take the opinion of the shareholders present, and to settle the matter, and thus save the trouble of calling an extraordinary meeting.

In reply to Mr. Maccall, the Chairman said the directors had ascertained some time ago that the cost of reinsuring their risks would be Tls. 45,000. He could not say exactly what it would be at present—probably about Tls. 25,000. If the question of re-insurance were left to the directors, they would of course do their best to save the shareholders from risk.

Mr. Cunningham now proposed, and Mr. Probst seconded,

"That, in pursuance of the action of the shareholders at the special general meeting held on the 7th April, 1868, the directors are empowered to close the business of the company definitely on the 31st December next, and to make distribution of the capital and accumulated profits as soon thereafter as possible."

The Chairman having assented to a remark by Mr. Lavers, that in the meantime no further risks would be taken, this resolution was carried and the meeting separated.

SWATOW.

By the S.S. *Azof*, which arrived at Hong Kong on the 21st August, intelligence of more disturbances at Swatow is to hand. It appears that on the 17th ult. a row took place in a gambling-house, close to the English concession, which led to much bitter feeling among the natives, and a fight was anticipated. Little petty disturbances took place; but on the evening of the 18th instant a body of 300 men, armed and equipped, crossed over from the north side of the river, in boats, and, on arrival, made a deliberate attack on the town. It was evening when the fight commenced, and it continued without intermission for some three or four hours, during which time it is rumoured that no less than forty men were killed. The fight took place in the streets, and many were the atrocities that the parties on either side committed, among which may be mentioned, cutting and slicing of an enemy's dead body, &c. H.M.'s gunboat *Drake* was anchored off the town to protect the Europeans, and it was intended that her crew should go on shore in the event of further hostilities. Another fight was expected to take place on the night the *Azof* left, that is the 19th; but owing to some mandarins having arrived, it was reported that a reconciliation between the contending parties would be brought about. Of course, during such scenes as this business is entirely suspended, in proof of which the steamer *Azof* brought no passengers and very little cargo from Swatow.

HONG KONG.

The present mail left Hong Kong on the 4th September. The

outward mail of July 17 was delivered on the 24th August; the latest London telegrams received were to August 8. The local news is neagre in the extreme.

The Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock Company, Limited, held their annual meeting on the 25th ultimo. The Report was most unsatisfactory; no dividend was declared. The amount of debt had largely increased; there was little or no money in hand, and it was decided to call up the rest of the capital.

MR. POLLARD'S CONTEMPT OF COURT.

The Pollard contempt case has come once more before the public, chiefly through some ill-advised proceedings on the part of the Chief Justice, thus recounted in the *China Mail* :—

His Lordship on Friday last handed a bulky manuscript document to the reporters, and desired that it should be printed at full length, not only in the daily issues of the *China Mail* and of the *Daily Press*, but also in their overland editions. His lordship coupled his request with an intimation that if it was not complied with he should regard the conductors of both papers as "malicious slanderers." The manuscript was a full report of the proceedings before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in re the locally celebrated "contempt" case, upon which the editors of both papers freely, but not improperly, commented at the time of its occurrence. It was impossible, for various reasons, to observe his lordship's behests, and the manuscript, after having been submitted in the proper quarters, was returned to his lordship, who was referred to the conductors of the papers, in the hope that personal communication with them would enable him to understand the mechanical difficulty which prevented their printing the manuscript in the manner required, and that he would be induced to withdraw the offensive alternative contained in the words "malicious slanderers." His lordship has taken no notice of the message. The use of the words is not, we understand, denied by his lordship, but he avers that he uttered them in a jocular tone. Such "jocularity" is very apt to be considered offensive to a sense of self-respect, and in this case the epithet "malicious slanderer" had an effect not contemplated by his lordship. . . . The report will, we hear, be printed for circulation at his lordship's private expense, in which event the whole circumstances of the case may again come before the public. It was nearly forgotten, and even now had better rest where it is.

THE "THERESA" COOLIE MUTINY.

A correspondent of the *China Mail* gives the following interesting account of the capture of the ringleaders in the *Theresa* coolie tragedy :—

The Chinese gunboat *Tienpo*, Captain de Longueville, left Canton on the 2nd August, to search for certain individuals accused of having in the early part of July last committed acts of piracy and murder on board the Italian coolie ship *Theresa*. She returned to Canton on the 29th ultimo, having succeeded in perfectly accomplishing the object of her cruise.

Captain de Longueville provided with instructions from the Viceroy of Canton and Baron de Trenqualye, H.I.M. Consul at that port, arrived at Macao on the 3rd August, to obtain information regarding the affair from Baron do Ceral, the Italian Consul, and to receive on board as passengers Mr. Dublé, late second mate of the *Theresa*, and two sailors of the same vessel, who as it turned out were important witnesses. On the 4th the gunboat anchored in the neighbourhood of the Bay of Tsahpo, in the island of Hailing, district of Yong Kong.

After a most minute search and frequent cruises by the gunboat around the island of Hailing and in the unfrequented bay of Yong Kong, the following results were arrived at by the chief Chinese mandarin in the neighbourhood, in concert with Captain Longueville :—Six prisoners were arrested, four of whom were recognised as the ringleaders in the revolt of the coolies, and as the instigators of and actors in the murders which occurred during the three long months of the unfortunate vessel's return from south of New Zealand to the China coast. These same individuals had negotiated directly with the Chinese merchants of the neighbourhood for the sale of the goods on board the *Theresa*. In a word, there is a complete proof against the prisoners of piracy and assassination, the murder of the second mate, brother of the captain, Bollo, having even taken place at Tsah-po on the very evening of the vessel's arrival. The two other prisoners are a Chinese cabin boy and a female domestic of Madame Bollo, both very young, but from whom the most complete information can be obtained.

Besides the prisoners, a certain sum of money paid for the boats of the *Theresa*, burnt in the environs of Tsah-po, or arising from fines imposed on the merchants who treated with the pirates, has been given up by the delinquents, and taken in the *Tien-po* to Canton. She has also recovered some boxes containing a quarter part of Madame Bollo's effects, which were found in possession of the chief ringleaders of the mutineers.

It may therefore be assumed that from the abundance of information obtained, and of proof against the criminals, the affair is in good train, and the Italian Government is already about to obtain legitimate satisfaction, so far as the punishment of the murderers can be so termed. It would have been difficult for the *Tien-po* to have better fulfilled her mission, especially if it be recollected that the neighbourhood is hitherto unexplored, and that bad weather prevailed during her visit to it. Captain de Longueville deserves great credit.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

SINGAPORE.

From this port our advices are to Sept. 12th. The outward mail of July 31st was received on the 1st Sept. The latest London telegrams were to Aug. 23rd. The news, which is of little importance, is thus summed up by the *Straits Times*:—

The Legislative Council have had two meetings, on the 4th and 7th instant, but its proceedings do not call for much notice. A "Gambier Adulteration Bill" has been introduced by one of the unofficial members, the Hon. T. Scott, and is likely to become law. The Bill is the result of a representation to Government by the Chamber of Commerce, but it is a matter of considerable dispute whether it is desirable or wise to pass such a measure at all, and whether it should not be made more comprehensive, so as to include all produce. The other measures before the Council are not of much interest except to those immediately concerned. The public generally do not take the slightest interest in the Council, which was so eagerly wanted, and of which so much was expected, and public opinion on this point is right in the main in regarding such a sham of an institution with mingled feelings of impatience, contempt, and dislike.

An interesting communication has been received from the King of Siam, in regard to the eclipse. His Majesty, it appears, amongst his other accomplishments, has turned his attention to astronomy, and made calculations with regard to the eclipse with the accuracy of a Senior Wrangler or an Astronomer Royal. It would be difficult to find another King capable of doing the same.

A good deal of talk has been caused by the action of Government in dealing with two swindling Chinamen, who suddenly decamped from Mauritius with a considerable sum of money, leaving heavy debts behind them. They were overtaken here by a Mauritius corporal of police, with all their plunder. It is hardly credible, but it is a fact, that nothing was done to the rogues. They were released by direct order of his Excellency the Governor, and all their stolen property restored to them, with, it is said, an apology from the Commissioner of Police, and they left for the Flowery Land next day, with rejoicing and triumphant hearts, in the P. and O. steamer *Norna*. It was all done according to law, it is averred, but if so, we can only repeat Bumble's pithy remark, seeing more force in it than ever we did before, that "the law is a ass."

It is said that the 73rd Regiment, at present stationed at Hong Kong, is coming down here about the beginning of next year. So many *canards* have been current, however, with regard to a European regiment coming to the Straits, that this, the latest on *dit*, is regarded with suspicion.

H. M. S. *Arion*, Commander Fitzroy, a new gunboat, intended for the suppression of piracy in China waters, arrived here on the 10th inst.

Tenders have been invited by Government for the construction of a steam launch. With another building at home by White, of Cowes, and with a large steamer also on the stocks, the present plethoric condition of our revenue will soon be considerably relieved.

A change of proprietorship has taken place in regard to this paper, the result of the recent judgment in the Gunpowder case, but no change will be made in existing arrangements.

Business has never been so dull before in the recollection of the oldest inhabitant, but there is a considerable amount of it done all the same. The bazaar is in anything but a satisfactory state.

The half-yearly meeting of the Tanjong Pagar Dock Company was held on the 26th August. The directors' report and statement of accounts were most satisfactory; the net profit for the half-year, from the wharves and warehouses alone (the dock being still incomplete), was over 5 per cent. on the entire outlay, and far better results are justly anticipated when the whole establishment is in working order. The *Straits Times* considers the success of the undertaking wonderful.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS, RECEIVED VIA GALLE, OCT. 13.)

HONG KONG, SEPT. 24.—Gray Shirtings, 6½ catty, \$2.90. Water Twist, 16.24, \$1.25. Cotton, \$17. Tea, unchanged. Exchange on London, 4s. 6d.

SHANGHAI, SEPT. 19.—Gray Shirtings, 6½ catty, Taels 2.35. Cotton, 18½ taels. Tea, Congon, finest sorts higher. Silk, quiet; No. 3 Tsat-lee, 570 taels; settlements in fortnight, 8,000 bales; export to date, 37,000 bales; stock, 5,000 bales. Exchange on London, 6s. 1½d. Freight, £2 10s.

PRIVATE TELEGRAM RECEIVED THIS DAY VIA KIACHTA.

SHANGHAI, SEPT. 23.—*Ajax* steamer sunk at her anchorage.

PRIVATE TELEGRAM RECEIVED THIS DAY VIA GALLE.

SINGAPORE, OCT. 8.—Gray Shirtings, 8½ lbs., \$2.70. Market dull. Arrival—*Sree Singapore*, from London, 98 days out.

RECEIVED THIS DAY, VIA NEW YORK.

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, OCT. 3.—The steamer *Great Republic*, for Hong Kong via Yokohama, sailed to-day with over a million dollars in treasure, and a cargo valued at \$160,000.

* These figures are evidently wrong, though correct as received by telegram.

Commercial Report.

CHINA AND JAPAN IMPORTS.

YOKOHAMA.—There had been a great want of animation in the market throughout the interval, and the business had been only to a limited extent at a decline in rates. Cotton Yarn: Quotations nominal, a very small business done, and to effect sales a sensible reduction would have to be accepted. Grey Shirtings: A few sales had been made, but holders were not inclined to sell at our quoted rates. Deliveries of sold goods had been freer. T-Cloths: Nothing doing. Quotations nominal. Velvets: Only black saleable, these freely. Other Cotton Goods were not inquired for. Woollens: In very small demand, and quotations mostly nominal. A few Black Camlets had been quitted at \$17.0. Some Figured Orleans had been sold at quotations which showed a heavy loss. Cloth: In small demand, but some business had been done. Blankets: Recent arrivals had recruited stocks, and the market was sensitive, but a fair business had been done. Metals: Re-export of lead going on on Japanese Government account; otherwise dull. The current quotations were as follows: Grey Shirtings: 7 lbs., \$2.25 to 2.35 per piece; 8.4 to 8.8 lbs., \$2.78 to 2.85. White Shirtings, 56 to 60 reed, \$3.10 to 3.20; 64 to 66, \$3.50 to 3.70; 68 to 72, \$3.70 to 4.10; T-Cloths, 6 lbs., \$1.90 to 2.0; 6.8 to 7 lbs., \$2.10 to 2.30; Turkey Red Cloth, 24 yards 32 inches, 2.80 to 3.10; Spotted Shirtings: White, 3.25 to 3.50; Dyed, 3.40 to 3.60; Camlets, S., \$16 to 17 per piece; S.S., \$15.50 to 16; S.S.S., \$18 to 14; B.B., \$16 to 17; B.B.B., \$16 to 17; Cloth, Medium, Good Black, \$1 to 2 per yard; inferior, \$0.60 to 1; broad, Good, \$1.25 to 2; inferior, \$0.60 to 0.80. Metals, &c., Iron Nail Rod, \$3 to 3.50 per picul; Hoop, \$4.25 to 4.50; Bars, \$2.75 to 3.50; Pig, \$1.30 to 1.50; Wire, \$6.50 to 7; Lead, \$7 to 7.75; Tin, \$17 to 18; Tin Plates, \$8 to 8.5.

TIENTSIN.—Large supplies of goods had been forwarded into the interior, and the market was quiet. An advance of 8c. to 4c. per piece had been established on Grey Shirtings, 8½ lbs. being quoted Tls. 2.3.8 to 2.4.0. Camlets, SS Scarlet, in good enquiry at Tls. 13.5.0 to 14.0.0.

SHANGHAI.—Cottons: A limited business had been transacted in Plain Cottons, at prices which in most instances, showed a decline. Importers had made very few sales, either of goods on the spot, or for arrival. The principal sales were by native speculators. Grey Shirtings, 8½ lbs.: re-sales had been effected at a reduction of 5 cents to 1 mace on last mail's quotations, and offers were being made for arrivals at Tls. 2.3.0 to 2.4.5. White Shirtings and T-Cloths were quiet and dull of sale. English and American Drills still continued in good demand. Fancy Goods, generally, were in very poor request. Woollens: Spanish Stripes, Medium Cloth, and Habit Cloth were neglected, with the exception of a trifling enquiry for best makes of Medium Cloth. Camlets of favourite assortments were in moderate request. Long Ells, scarlet, were difficult of sale. Assorted colours were in good demand. Lastings: a few sales had been made, but the market was very dull. Figured Lustres: further sales were reported at Tls. 3.7.5 to 4.0.0. Metals: There had been rather more enquiry for Nail Rod and Bar Iron, and higher prices than were ruling at the departure of last mail could be obtained. Lead, Steel, and Pig Iron were dull of sale. Tin Plates in improved demand. Quicksilver, Tls. 49 to 50. Coals: English Coals were not in demand. A cargo of American was sold for arrival. From ship, Australian Coals had been disposed of at Tls. 9.0.0 to Tls. 9.2.5, but consignees were inclined to land and store cargoes rather than accept these terms. Superior Japan Coals had fetched Tls. 6.1.0. Sales of Formosa had taken place at a decline on previous prices. Arrivals: From Great Britain, 2,578 tons; from America, 309 tons; from Australia, 5,019 tons; from Japan, 475 tons; from Formosa, 2,755 tons; and from Saghalien, 450 tons; in all, 11,581 tons, of which 3,373 tons were to order. The current quotations, at the departure of the mail, were as follows:—Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs., per piece, Tls. 2.0.3 to 2.0.8; 8.4 to 8.6 lbs., Tls. 2.3.8 to 2.3.8; 9 to 9.12 lbs., Tls. 3.0.0 to 3.3.7; White Shirtings, 56 reed, Tls. 2.0.5 to 2.1.0; 60 reed, Tls. 2.1.5 to 2.2.5; 64 reed, Tls. 2.3.5 to 2.4.0; 66 reed, Tls. 2.4.5 to 2.5.5; 72 reed, Tls. 2.7.0 to 2.8.0; 80 to 84 reed, Tls. 3.0.0; T-Cloths, 6 lbs., Tls. 1.5.5 to 1.9.0; 7 lbs., Tls. 1.8.0 to 2.1.5; 8 to 8.4 lbs., Tls. 2.3.5 to 2.6.0; American Drills, 40 yds., Tls. 4.4.5 to 4.6.5; American Jeans, 30 yds., Tls. 3.5.0 to 3.6.5; American Sheetings, 40 yds., Tls. 4.1.5 to 4.2.0; English Drills, 40 yds., Tls. 4.2.0 to 4.4.0; Dutch Drills, 80 to 40 yds., Tls. 4.0.0 to 4.3.0; Velvets—Black, 22 in., per yd., Tls. 0.2.2; Blue, 22 in., Tls. 0.2.1 to 0.2.2½; Camlets, English, S.S., Tls. 12.2.5 to 13.2.5 per piece; Spanish Stripes, Tls. 0.5.5 to 0.7.0 per yard; Medium, Broad, and Habit Cloths, Tls. 1.0.0 to 1.2.5.

FOOCHOW.—The following sales had been reported during the fortnight:—1,600 pieces, 8½ lbs., Grey Shirtings, at \$3.20 to \$3.80 per piece; 250 pieces, 7 lbs., T-Cloths, at \$2.50 per piece; 1,000 piculs, Lead, at \$9.00 per picul (against tea).

HONG KONG.—Messrs. Olyphant and Co.'s Circular, dated 3rd Sept., contains the following:—Cotton Yarn.—Transactions have been confined to the settlement of two small parcels, Nos. 16 and 24 Bombay, but coast advices have induced more firmness on the part of holders, who are now demanding an advance of \$2.50 per bale. Piece Goods.—Very large parcels both of Grey Shirtings and T-Cloths have been forwarded to Shanghai by importers during the fortnight, the shipments amounting to about 2,800 bales, and including all the finest 7lb. T-Cloths in stock. The reduction of stocks and the continued favourable advices caused an advance of 5 cents per piece, but purchases have been confined to actual requirements, and two vessels having arrived from London, this improvement has been lost in Grey Shirtings, but White Shirtings and T-Cloths still command the enhanced values. Turkey Reds are very firm. Drills have been inquired for, and all descriptions show a marked improvement. A fair business has been done in English, and the only parcel of Dutch on offer has been taken, but only one sale of American has been made, holders demanding prices above the views of buyers. A fair quantity of American has been shipped north on importers' account. Quotations for Jeans and Shirtings are quite nominal. Woollens: Long Ells have met with some inquiry, and are fully 10 cents dearer. One parcel of extra quality H.H. Assorted has fetched as high as \$9.15, but this can hardly be called a quotation. Spanish Stripes are quite neglected, and nominal values are again lower. 10 lb. Blankets are

unchanged, but 7 lb. are wanted and dearer. Lastings and Crape Lastings are very firmly held. Camlets have been taken to a fair extent on former terms, and an advance in prices is not improbable, stock not being excessive. Metals: Nail Rod and Bar Iron are again lower, and Hoop is weak. Wire is unchanged, and Steel very firm. Lead shows a marked decline. Tin is scarce and wanted at an advance of 50 cents per picul. Tin Plates are lower. Quicksilver quiet and easier.

CHINA AND JAPAN EXPORTS.

TEA.

YOKOHAMA.—During the fortnight a steady business has been doing, and settlements amount to about 2,500 piculs, consisting of most grades, principally for the American market; arrivals had come forward fairly, and a few fine parcels had been settled. Stocks, except for low quality, were small. Prices ruled firm, as last quoted. The vessels reported as loading had sailed, bringing the export to up to date 1,381,754 lbs., more than double that of last year. Quotations:—Common, \$22 to 23 per picul; Good Common, \$24 to 25; Medium, \$25 to 26; Good Medium, \$28 to 30; Fine, \$30 to 35; Finest, \$36 to 40; Choice, nominal.

SHANGHAI.—Black: The market remained inactive for some days after the departure of the last mail, and prices appeared to be drooping. Since then, however, buyers had eagerly pressed forward, and the result had been large purchases at previous prices for all but common descriptions, the latter having sustained a decline of from 1/4 to 1. Supplies had been liberal, and notwithstanding the large settlements the stock remaining was considerable, being fully as large as at the date of the departure of the last mail. Natives, who had appeared to be desponding, were more confident, and the market closed firm. Settlements for the fortnight, 24,450 chests; re-shipments on owners' account, 11,000 chests; stock, 89 chops, or 35,968 packages. Quotations, duty paid, exchange for credits, at 6s. 2 1/2 d. per tael, and freight at £3 10s. per ton:—Hohow, common to fair, 1s. 0 1/2 d. to 1s. 4d.; Oonam, ditto, 1s. 0 1/2 d. to 1s. 4 1/2 d.; Ningchow, fair, 1s. 2 1/2 d. to 1s. 4d.; Oopack, fair to good, 1s. 2 1/2 d. to 1s. 5 1/2 d. per lb. Green: The principal feature was the opening of the market for Teenkai Teas, and purchases had been made at prices fully 1/2 to 1 over the early settlements of last season. Most buyers held aloof at these high rates, and lower ones were anticipated. Pingsuey Teas had been purchased at rather easier prices. The following had been bought:—Teenkai, Tls. 40 to 48; Fychow, Tls. 34 to 41 1/2; Pingsuey, Tls. 30 to 40; Shanghai packed, Tls. 28 1/2 to 37 1/2. The stock was considerably increased. Settlements for the fortnight, 24,000 half-chests; re-shipments on owners' account, nil; stock, 35 chops, or 29,518 half-chests. Quotations, exchange, &c., as above, for Fychow and Teenkai Teas, were:—Gunpowder, 1s. 8d. to 3s. 10d.; Imperial, 1s. 4d. to 8s.; Young Hyson, 1s. 8d. to 3s. 2d.; Hyson, 1s. 8d. to 3s. 10d.; Twankay, 10d. to 1s. 8d. per lb.

HANKOW.—The market had been very quiet, consequent on the unfavorable advices from home, and the large export from every port in China. Prices were 1/2 to 1 lower, and but for the reduced supplies would have declined further. Shipments to Shanghai on native account had again been large. Quotations were: Oopacks, fair to medium, Tls. 16.6 to 19.5, equal to 1s. 3 1/2 d. to 1s. 5 1/2 d. per lb.; Oonams, fair, Tls. 17 to 19.5, equal to 1s. 3 1/2 d. to 1s. 5 1/2 d. per lb.

KIUKIANG.—Only one trifling settlement of Congou had been made. Supplies were coming forward very slowly, the unsatisfactory prices ruling leading tea-men to restrict their operations to up-country. Only one small chop of Green Teas had come to hand, but considerable quantities of Moyune were close at hand, delayed by adverse winds, and would arrive very shortly.

FOOCHOW.—Teas settled during the fortnight had been principally for the colonies, prices paid being too high to induce much business for the English market. Rates had not altered much, but in some instances, taking exchange into consideration, there had been a rise of nearly 1 tael. Congous: Early in the interval the market was very quiet, with a downward tendency, but since then large purchases had been made on Australian account, and one or two houses had bought rather freely for England, so that at the close we are unable to note any change in quotations, the tea-men being very firm holders, though stocks had considerably increased. Souchongs had been in fair inquiry at about previous quotations. Oolongs: Some large purchases effected before the departure of last mail had been reported, but the actual business done during the fortnight had been very limited, buyers wanting a considerable concession in price. Scented teas were rather cheaper and had been taken to a fair extent. Flowery Pekoes were neglected. Settlements for the fortnight had been:—Congou, 27,757 chests, at Tls. 9.7 to 25.3 per picul ship off; Souchong, 3,119 chests, Tls. 19.8 to 39.3; Oolong, 18,207 half-chests, Tls. 26.8 to 38.8; Scented teas, 9,814 boxes, Tls. 22.8 to 27.3; Flowery Pekoe, 60 chests, Tls. 32.8.

CANTON.—Two chops Congou have been received; two sold at Tls. 25 and Tls. 27, and one small chop at Tls. 30 1/2, which left the stock three chops—2,258 chests. Scented kinds had been bought to a fair extent at a slight decline on previous rates. District Gunpowders had met with some attention for the Buenos Ayres market. The following sales were reported: Country Congou, 8 chops, at Tls. 25 to 30 1/2; Canton District ditto, 4,500 boxes, at Tls. 21 to 23 1/2; Scented Orange Pekoe, 2,500 boxes, at Tls. 22 to 31 1/2; Scented Caper, 10,000 boxes, at Tls. 20 to 27; Canton Gunpowder, 2,000 boxes, at Tls. 22 to 24.

SILK.

YOKOHAMA.—An active business had been done during the fortnight, and consequent on the continued good advices from home, prices had advanced in average fully \$30 per picul on former quotations. Fine parcels of Hank sorts were in great request, what few lots had arrived had been eagerly bought at extreme rates. An improvement generally was noted in the quality of the parcels that had lately reached the market; they had, however, consisted almost entirely of Hank sorts. Silk-worms' Eggs: Arrivals amounted to 1,340,000 cards, and total settlements were computed at 1,100,000, against arrivals to same date last year, 400,000. The supplies were therefore decreasing, and the stock on offer was largely com-

posed of rejected and inferior. A few Bivoltini had appeared. Second quality had been offered at low rates, and some reduction was noted on even best sorts. Quotations were: Best (green) Oshu, \$3.75 to 4.25; Good, ditto, \$3.0 to 3.50; Best Sinchu, \$2.75 to 3.0; Good, ditto, \$2.0 to \$2.50; Common, \$0.50 to 1.75. Quotations for Silk were as follows (including all charges to London at exchange, 4s. 8 1/2 d.):—Mybush, Nos. 1 and 2, 87s. 8d. to 88s. 8d.; Nos. 1, 2, and 8, 34s. 6d. to 86s. 10d.; Nos. 2, 3, and 4, 32s. 6d. to 38s. 8d.; Oshu inferior, 26s. 1d. to 28s. 6d.; Coshu, medium, 29s. 8d. to 31s. 8d.; ditto, inferior, 26s. 3d. to 28s. 11d.

SHANGHAI.—Messrs. Skeggs' and Co.'s report, dated August 27th, offers the following remarks:—The English mail left on the 15th August, taking 2,396 bales Chinas and 364 bales Japans; the American mail of the same date took 98 bales Chinas, and the French mail, on the 20th August, had 1,068 bales Chinas, and 384 Japans. Before the departure of the Messrs. Skeggs' steamer, prices for nearly all descriptions, except chops and fine Silks, declined from Tls. 10 to 20 per picul, which has not since been recovered, and as we write a further weakness on the part of holders is evident. Buying throughout the fortnight has been pretty general, and we give the following as the more notable settlements: Choopings chop, Tls. 580 for No. 8; Koo-fong-sing, Tls. 575; Dragons, Tls. 570; Donkeys, Tls. 565; Blue Flags, Tls. 540; and Red Peacocks, at Tls. 470 per picul the two latter being very inferior, and not nearly up to the standard of the season. About 800 bales of Chop Silks have been taken, but most of the purchases consist of medium and good Tsatlees, from Tls. 440 to 480 per picul, and the market is now rather bare of desirable parcels of this kind. Fat Mow Hainins, No. 2, have fetched Tls. 480, but they are still in little demand. Tayasams, owing to their relative price, have commanded some attention, but the greater portion of them go forward on native account. Re-reeled Hainins and Tsatlees have been in good enquiry, and the "Pan E Tah" chop is reported to have been settled at Tls. 635, while some equally as fine and good quality has been bought at Tls. 600 to 605. Throws are neglected, owing to the extreme prices asked. About 80 bales going forward are said to be on account of Chinese. Arrivals from the country have been in proportion to settlements, thus leaving the stock unaltered.

CANTON.—This market was very quiet, nearly the whole of the settlements reported having been made in the first few days of the interval. Finest kinds were scarce and firmly held, but market descriptions were in good supply. Excepting for finest sorts prices have considerably declined, and were \$15 to 20 below last quotations. Re-reeled Cumchuck of very good quality could be bought at \$560. The following sales have been made:—Tsatlees, sales 150 bales, at \$550 to 560; Loongkong 450 at \$545 to 575; Kow-Kong 450, at \$50; re-reeled Cumchuck quoted at \$560 to 570.

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, SEASON 1868-69.

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Date.	From Kana-gawa & Nagasaki.	From Shanghai and Hankow.	From Foo-chow.	From Amoy.	From Canton, Macao, &c.	Total lbs.	Silk Bales & Cwts.
From June 1 to Aug. 31, 1868	605758	40109268	41291913	...	7398304	89405236	2571
Corresponding period last season	...	31425888	27001299	...	7174064	65601251	173

Shipments Since;

Aug. 12 per Avon	From Foochow	...	791,700*
— 13 ... Weymouth	... Shanghai	...	6,050,668*
— 15 ... Isabella Ridley	... Do.	...	703,489*
— 15 ... F. Reck	... Do.	...	608,165*
— 16 ... Oryx	... Yokohama	...	124,914*
— 17 ... Marcellus	... Shanghai	...	375,497*
— 17 ... Fujiyama	... Canton	...	689,597*
— 22 & Red Riding Hood	... Foochow	...	1,000,900*
— 26 & Counakyle	... Do.	...	724,200*
— 28 ... Jubilee	... Do.	...	976,200*
Sept. 4 ... Orissa (ml. str.)	... Shanghai, &c.	...	5,225

* Included in above total.

TO UNITED STATES.

From June 1 to Aug. 31, 1868	...	...	...	...	...	2120555	Pcils 310
Corresponding period last season	...	...	...	...	...	723490	153

Shipments Since;

Aug. 15 per Costa Rica	From Shanghai	...	16,492*
— 15 ... Parmenio	... Yokohama	...	387,225*
— 17 ... Benefactress	... Do.	...	459,204*
— 22 ... Tientsin	... Foochow	...	252,300*

* Included in above total.

TO THE CONTINENT.

From June 1 to Aug. 31, 1868	...	...	...	...	...	2097660	Bales
Corresponding period last season	...	...	...	...	...	—	—

Shipments Since;

Aug. 18 per Mountain	From Foochow	...	558,200*
— 21 ... Dr. Peterman	... Do.	...	940,600*

* Included in above total.

TO AUSTRALIA.

From June 1 to Aug. 31, 1868	...	...	...	...	...	7,734,104	lbs.
Corresponding period last year	...	...	...	...	...	6,328,400	

Shipments Since;

Aug. 12 per Gustav	From Foochow	...	271,600*
— 21 ... Cleopatra	... Do.	...	205,300*
— 23 ... Engelbert	... Do.	...	247,700*
— 23 ... N. Nicholson	... Do.	...	277,000*
— 25 ... Avenale	... Do.	...	380,800*
— 25 ... Wm. Fruling	... Hong Kong	...	117,365*

* Included in above total.

EXCHANGES, & c.

[For dates, see first page.]
ON LONDON.

At	Bank Bills.	Credits.	Documentary.
Yokohama, 6 m. s. ...	4s. 7½d.	4s. 7½d.	4s. 7½d.
Shanghai " " ...	6s. 2d.	6s. 2½d.	6s. 2½d.
Canton " " ...	4s. 6½d.	4s. 7½d.	4s. 8d.
Hong Kong " " ...	4s. 5d.	4s. 5½d.	4s. 6½d.
Manila " " ...	4s. 2d.	—	—

MISCELLANEOUS.

—	At Shanghai.	At Hong Kong.
Bills on India ...	310 to 311	282
" Hong Kong ...	26½ dis.	—
Bar silver ...	111:2 0	8 prem.
Mexican dollars ...	74:1 0	par.

Bous, at Yokohama, 282 to 290 per 100 dols. At Nagasaki, 283 per 100 dols.

SHARES.

Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, New, 3; Old, 18 per cent. premium.
China Gas Company, par.
Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock, New, 6 to 7 dis.; Old, 6 to 7 per cent. discount.
Union Dock Company, 18 per cent. discount.
China Traders' Insurance, 300 dols. premium.
Hotel shares, 45 per cent. discount.
Hong Kong and Macao Steamboat Company, 3 per cent. discount.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

At YOKOHAMA.—From London, Aug. 15, Gancho; 19, Isles of the South; from Liverpool, 14, Goodel, Grenadier.
At SHANGHAI.—From London, Aug. 25, Sir Harry Parkes; 27, Minnie; from Cardiff, 23, Ilmari; from New York, 23, Golden State.
At FOOCHOW.—From Havre, 25, Mongol.
At HONG KONG AND CANTON.—From London, Aug. 27, Corera; from Cardiff, 23, Susanna, Venus, Emile; 25, Nina; from Glasgow, 24, Shantung; from Liverpool, &c., 31, Ajax (str.); Sept. 23, Amaree; from Bremen, Aug. 20, Ellen Rickmers; from Callao, 27, Aurora.
At MANILA.—From Liverpool, Aug. 16, Trinidad; from Cardiff, 17, Palm Tree; from Cadiz, 24, Florida Blanca; from Bordeaux, 16, Cervantes.

At SINGAPORE.—From Liverpool, Sept. 5, Prince Waldemar; 6, Orion; 9, Eastern Chief; 10, Otter; from Cardiff, 3, J. W. A. Lorenzen; 8, Eureka, Krimpen Aande Lek; 9, Rebecca; 10, Marie, Jacoba Helena; from Hamburg, 11, Gustav Adolf.
At PENANG.—From Glasgow, Aug. 26, Mary Falconer.
At BATAVIA.—From Glasgow, Annie Story.

DEPARTURES.

From YOKOHAMA.—For London, Aug. 16, Oryx; 19, Benefactress, or New York; 15, P.M.S.S. Parmenio.
From FOOCHOW.—For London, Aug. 22, Red Riding Hood; 26, Coul-nakyle; 28, Jubilee; for Falmouth, Dr. Peterman; 23, Mountain Ash; for Boston, 22, Tientsin.
From HONG KONG AND CANTON.—None.
From MANILA.—For Channel, via Yloilo; Aug. 15, Isle of Wight; for New York, 26, Orpheus.
From SINGAPORE.—For London, Sept. 5, Nyassa; 6, Zodiac; 11, Annie Florence; for Liverpool, 3, Twilight.
From PENANG.—For London, Aug. 26, Caldew; Sept. 3, Borderer.

VESSELS LOADING.

At YOKOHAMA.—For New York, Lanercost.
At SHANGHAI.—For London, Broadwater, Evelyn Wood, Georges, Helen, Janet Ferguson, John Nicholson, Juanpore, Mercator, Napoleon III., Pegasus, Prudhoe, Rolan, Valdivia; for New York, Nona.
At FOOCHOW.—For London, Yung Frau (full), John Milton, Windermers, Diamond, Ironsides; for New York, Havelock.
At HONG KONG AND CANTON.—For London, Neville (full), Chetah, Luzon, Bella; for New York, Nellie Hastings.
At MANILA.—For London, Abnegacion; for New York, Mystic Bell.
At SINGAPORE.—For London, Flora, Geraint; for Liverpool, Knighton; for Glasgow, Bothwell Castle; for Boston, Rainbow, Prince Waldemar.
At PENANG.—For London, Mary Falconer.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

At YOKOHAMA.—To London: £3 5s. to £3 10s. per ton of 40 cubic feet; per steamer, £45.
At SHANGHAI.—To London the rate is £3 (to £3 10s. per ton of 50 cubic feet; to New York: £3 10s. per ton of 40 feet; for coasting purposes there is more inquiry for tonnage.
At FOOCHOW.—The rate to London is £3 10s. per ton of 50 cubic feet, and to New York, £4 per ton of 40 feet.
At HONG KONG AND CANTON.—Vessels on the berth for London are loading at £3 10s. per ton for the Philippines; for home there have been no transactions; for Saigon home the rate is £3 5s. to £3 10s. One small vessel has obtained £4.
At MANILA.—Produce is scarce, and no settlements have been made. There are three disengaged vessels in harbour.
At SINGAPORE.—A fair demand exists for vessels of moderate tonnage. The following are the settlements made:—Prince Waldemar, 464 tons, to Boston for £2,300, 20 lay days. Emile Irma, 393 tons, to

Bordeaux, with gambier at 90f. per ton, and from Penang with pepper at 95f. per ton, 30 lay days. Orion, 340 tons, to load at Bangkok, to Hamburg or Bremen, at £3 17s. 6d. per ton. Eastern Chief, 401 tons, to New York, at £3 7s. 6d. for gambier in bales, £3 5s. for tin and other dead weight, £3 10s. per ton for light freight.

At PENANG.—To London: Light freight £3; sugar, in baskets, £3 10s.

At BATAVIA.—Rates for home average 90f. per last, equivalent to £4 7s. 6d. per ton.

VESSELS PASSED STRAITS OF SUNDA.

Date.	Ship.	From	To.
Aug. 16 ...	Kadosh	Zebu	London
" 17 ...	Invincible	London	Hong Kong
" 18 ...	Belvidere	Manila	New York
" 19 ...	Psyche	Liverpool	Hong Kong
" — ...	Irene	Hamburg	Shanghai
" 21 ...	Kandanghauer	Amsterdam	Batavia
" 22 ...	Agder	Newcastle	Batavia
" 23 ...	Abbot Lawrence	Manila	Coruna
" — ...	Laurel	London	Hong Kong
" 24 ...	Robert Porter	Manila	Liverpool
" — ...	Java	Liverpool	Batavia
" 26 ...	African Maid	Freemantle	Batavia
" — ...	Tamerlane	London	Shanghai
" — ...	Johanne	Bremen	Batavia
" 27 ...	Palawan	Cardiff	Hong Kong
" — ...	Meridian	Singapore	London
" 28 ...	Early Dawn	Saigon	Falmouth
" — ...	Willemina Clara	Amsterdam	Batavia
" 29 ...	Peruvian	Manila	New York
" 30 ...	North American	Aden	Batavia
" 31 ...	Maria Gabrielle	Saigon	Belle Isle
Sept. 1 ...	Ocean Chief	Liverpool	Shanghai
" — ...	Paradies	Liverpool	Hong Kong
" — ...	Robin Hood	Zebu	Liverpool

SHIPPING POSTSCRIPT.

ARRIVALS NOT IN THE TABLES.—Oct. 15, at Falmouth, from Akyab Zorid; 14, at Texel, from Tjilatjap, Elisabeth and Jacobs; at St Nazaire, from Akyab, Mentana; 17, at Liverpool, from Foochow Everest; Oct. 14, at Helvoet, from Batavia, Louis Meyer; 18, at London, from Foochow, Taitsing, from Hong Kong, Falcon; 19, from China, Min; 18, in the Downs, from Foochow, Wemyss Castle, at Liverpool, from Rangoon, Florine; at London, from Colombo, Mary E. Ray.

DEPARTURES.—Oct. 16, from London, for Shanghai, Leander; to Cardiff and Hong Kong, Eleano; from Hamburg, for Bangkok, Ino; 14, from Penarth, for Yokohama, Sir Ralph Abercrombie; for Singapore, Meggie; 17, from London, for Cardiff and Hong Kong, Queen of the Ocean; 15, from Glasgow, for Penang, Ulva; 14, from Bordeaux, for Singapore, Cornete.

LAD ON.—At London, for Shanghai, Titania, Forward Ho; at Liverpool, for Shanghai, Everest; at Glasgow, for Batavia and Sourabaya, Mindia.

SPOKEN.—Taeping, of Glasgow, London to Shanghai, Oct. 4, 48 N., 8 W.; Talbot Castle (barq.), Shields to Galle, June 13, 21 S., 68 E.; Margaret, Newcastle to Batavia, Sept. 10, 10 N., 26 W.; Medea, Batavia to Rotterdam, Oct. 10, 49 N., 9 W.; Falcon, Foochow to London, Sept. 24, 15 N., 28 W.; No. 8,546, 3rd or 4th d.p., Singapore to London, Aug. 16, 29 S., 36 E.; Kate Carnie, London to Shanghai, Sept. 20, 14 N., 25 W.; Hawry, Newcastle to Singapore, 28 days out, Sept. 7, 27 W.; Henriette, Amsterdam to Padang, Sept. 2, 12 N., 25 W.

MISCELLANEOUS.—At Mauritius, Sept. 2, Spiteful, from Trincomalee; 5, Copernicus (str.), from Shanghai, for London; 11, Nestor, sailed for Singapore; at Teneriffe, — Copernicus (s.), from China, and left Oct. 10 for London; at Mauritius, Aug. 22, Reine des Anges, Brun, from Saigon; Sept. 6, St. Charles, Jaffrain, from Saigon; 8, Norham, Henderson, from Foochow, to land some mutinous seamen, and sailed 14 for London. A telegram from Shanghai, via Kiatcha, announces, "Ajax (str.) sunk at her anchorage."

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

ALT.—On the 9th Aug., at Nagasaki, Japan, the wife of W. J. Alt, Esq., of a daughter.
BRADFIELD.—On the 27th Aug., at Shanghai, Mrs. John Bradfield, of a son, stillborn.
DROEGE.—On the 14th Aug., at Shanghai, Mrs. A. Droege, of a son.
DUFF.—On the 20th Aug., at Rangoon, the wife of Major A. G. Duff, Magistrate of Rangoon, of a daughter.
SANGSTER.—On the 22nd Aug., at Hong Kong, the wife of Charles F. A. Sangster, of a son.
SCHUTZE.—On the 23rd Aug., at Macao, the wife of F. S. Schutze, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

MOUNTAIN.—HAY.—On the 6th Oct., at the Congregational Church, Clapham, by the Rev. J. G. Rogers, B.A., the Rev. James Mountain, Congregational Minister, Great Marlborough, to Joan Mary Hay, daughter of the late Mr. David Nicholson, of Shetland, and widow of Andrew Hay, Esq., late of Singapore.
ST. CROIX.—BILSLAND.—On the 13th Aug., at Trinity Church, by the Rev. C. H. Butcher, M.A., C. W. de St. Croix, Esq., of H.M.'s Customs' Service, to Miss Sarah Louisa Bilsland.

DEATHS.

BUCKLIN.—On the 25th Sept., at Brooklyn, New York, Thomas P. Bucklin, jun., Esq., of Bucklin, Crane, and Co., in the China trade, aged 30.
CROWE.—On the 4th Oct., on the passage to Ceylon, the infant daughter of Robert Crowe, Esq., of Colombo, aged nine months.
HALLETT.—On the 25th Sept., at New York, Henry S. Hallett, Esq., in the China trade.
HEYMEYER.—On the 1st Sept., at Broadfields Bungalow, Tanglin, Theodore Ignatius Heymeyer, Esq., from Batavia, aged 37 years.
HILL.—On the 24th Aug., at Batavia, the infant son of Wm. Lorrain Hill, Esq.
JOSHUA.—On the 2nd Sept., at Singapore, of apoplexy, Mrs. R. Joshua.
METHVEN.—On the 2nd October, at Swatling, near Southampton, Helen, infant daughter of Robert Methven, Commander Peninsular and Oriental Company, aged 16 months.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Any information required by Subscribers, in reference to Commercial or General Matters in CHINA, JAPAN, SINGAPORE, and other parts of the FAR EAST, will be supplied on application at the Office, where files may be seen of the Journals published in those countries.

THE LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS,

PUBLISHED on the departure of the Fortnightly English Mails via Marseilles, and the French Mail of the 18th of each month, contains a Summary of European, American, Continental, and General News, Commercial and Shipping Reports, and Special Notices of Trade with the FAR EAST.
Subscriptions, 54s. per annum, including Postage. Export Supplement, 12s. extra

The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON, MONDAY, OCT. 19, 1868.

THE CHINESE EMBASSY.

THE Chinese Embassy remains at the Grosvenor, and, with the exception of a visit to the Lyceum Theatre last week, has given no public sign of its presence in this capital. On his visit to Lord STANLEY to present his credentials, Mr. BURLINGHAME was accompanied only by the two Associate Ministers (CHIH-TAJEN and SUN TAJEN), and the interview was purely of a formal nature, it being understood that no business would be transacted until the assembling of Parliament and the return of the QUEEN from Scotland. In fact (apart, of course, from the election agitation), political life here is, for the present, at a complete standstill; and, although this and the unfavourable time of year have prevented any excitement being roused by the arrival of the Embassy, we believe Mr. BURLINGHAME and his colleagues are well content to avail themselves of a period of inaction while recovering from the effects of their passage across the Atlantic, which have been severely felt by nearly every member of the party.

Another long article on Mr. BURLINGHAME'S Mission has appeared in *The Times*, and will be found entire in another column. It will be remembered that in former articles the leading journal unreservedly condemned the new treaty presented to the United States as being hollow and deceptive. The present article, however, is devoted more to a consideration of the real nature of Mr. BURLINGHAME'S personal position, and to the good he may effect if he proves himself genuinely desirous to promote a closer intercourse between China and Western nations generally, without seeking to push the interests of the United States at the expense of all others. The Mission, it observes, is "either an elaborate plot to throw dust in the eyes of the world," or an evidence of a voluntary abandonment of the old policy of isolation and exclusion. If Mr. BURLINGHAME is not duly authorised to pledge his Government to this step, then his Mission must soon be revealed as a mockery and a delusion, in which he will be the principal victim. This is all very well; but does not the treaty just concluded with the United States bear on its face the character of a hollow sham? Does not the concluding clause virtually nullify all the others? and although no special propositions for a similar treaty have as yet been presented to our own Government, is it likely that Mr. BURLINGHAME will offer us any better terms than he gives his own countrymen? Moreover, any hopes that might have been raised by the arrival of an accredited Minister, with regard to a prospective improvement in our position in China are entirely crushed by our late advices from that country. How can we give credit for sincerity to a Government which, while sending a Minister to demand admission into "the family of nations" and make a treaty of reciprocity and international rights, is all the time sedulously labouring to exclude us from any advantages to be derived from the construction of roads, railways, or telegraphs, or the construction of mines? Mr. BURLINGHAME may be willing, in all good faith and honesty of purpose, to enter into such engagements on behalf of his employers as we have a right to ask; but it is very hard to believe that such engagements will be kept by them a moment longer than may happen to suit their convenience. After all, there is much truth in an opinion expressed in *The Times*, that Mr. BURLINGHAME'S real business will be much more with his own than with European Courts; he will be more effective as a non-resident adviser of his own Government than as their delegate to others. He should also make it his special duty, says *The Times*, "to

trace, for the information of the Chinese Government and merchants, the directions in which trade between the West and China tends." But here is another little difficulty—is he likely to find it "tend" in any other direction than that which will most benefit the route through the United States? Finally, *The Times* says the Envoy will have accomplished much both for China and the rest of the world if he will "act as if there could be no separate national interest in Europe and America." That he ought to act thus there can be no doubt, but after his speech to the New York merchants, can we reasonably expect it? We fear not; but a little time will show.

SIAM AND ITALY.

We have frequently commented on the careless style in which subjects connected with China and other remote eastern countries are handled by the London press, and notably by the *Daily Telegraph*, whose writers take up topics with which they are manifestly incompetent to deal, covering their ignorance by a wordy display of facetiousness that not unfrequently degenerates into imbecility. A little while ago the Chinese Mission was made the theme of a column or so of stupid jokes and pointless witticisms; and in our last issue we had to notice a paragraph in that paper in which the recently signed treaty between Italy and Siam was used as a peg whereon to hang a very stale jest about the "King of the Cannibal Islands," and "potentates whose subjects dine on roast missionary." Probably the writer does not know where Siam is, and he cannot therefore be expected to understand its rising importance among eastern nations, the increasing value of its commerce, or the respect due to its enlightened ruler; still such flippancy deserves a rebuke, and has received it. "J. B." writes to the Editor of the *Telegraph* showing how unworthy is the ridicule thus cast on Siam. Sir JOHN BOWRING (for there is little doubt as to the authorship of the letter) explains that since the Treaty negotiated by him in 1855, all the great Powers of Europe and America are represented at the Chinese Court; that according to the latest returns ninety-eight British vessels and as many or more under other foreign flags are employed in the trade of Bangkok alone, besides 125 Siamese ships. He also points out that at the present moment the Austrian Government is sending to Siam a splendid scientific and commercial mission, bearer of Imperial presents, and charged with the negotiation of a reciprocal Treaty; that the King personally is distinguished for his scientific acquirements, for his beautiful collection of philosophical instruments, for his acquaintance with the English and Latin languages, and with the best of modern literature; that, by the last news, he had gone with his Court to Wai-wen to meet the expedition sent by the French and English authorities to observe and report on the eclipse of the sun—the King himself having long prepared the astronomical calculations for the Bangkok Calendar; and he enumerates other facts which fairly entitle the country and its King to be respectfully spoken of. But this remonstrance is unfortunately not likely to be of much use with writers who think it clever to assume that all Eastern potentates are cannibals, and can find nothing to say about a Chinese mission, except to make fun of their long and (to English ears) unfamiliar-sounding names. Mr. BURLINGHAME'S Mission will have had one good result if it only teaches some of our journalists to think a little more seriously of these matters.

In our last issue we announced that, notwithstanding some rumours to the contrary, the *Galatea*, the Duke of EDINBURGH'S frigate, would include China and Japan in her next cruise. We are now enabled to state that in all probability Englishmen in Japan and China will have an opportunity of welcoming their "Sailor Prince" even sooner than was expected, as—according to present arrangements—the *Galatea* will visit those countries before proceeding to India. This will be good news to the residents there, for, apart from the interest and natural curiosity excited by the visit of a Royal Prince for the first time to these distant settlements, the Duke enjoys a special popularity that has rarely been equalled. His welcome in the purely commercial settlements of China and Japan will probably lack the almost mad enthusiasm exhibited in the Australian colonies, but will not be the less genuine on that account. No change is announced in the day originally fixed for his departure, namely, the 20th instant.

Continental Intelligence.

HOLLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ROTTERDAM, October 15.

The members of the Second Chamber of the States General are busy *intra muros* with the examination of the India budget for 1868. It seems that the discussions in the sections are very prolix; and as the Minister of the Colonial Department is very laconic and concise, perhaps Mr. de Waal will have to reply to a very lengthened section report.

The Colonial Minister has published his report upon the colonies. It does not contain any particulars of great interest beyond those facts already published by the papers. We now know officially that tranquillity continues to prevail in Java, and that there is no reason to apprehend that the favourable condition of affairs will be disturbed. The Minister, however, does not conceal the fact that great discontent is caused in India by the uncertainty with regard to our future policy.

I read your article entitled "Dutch Restriction on Foreign Trade" with great interest, and I quite agree with you that a revision of our antiquated system of checks upon our colonial trade ought to be introduced. I, however, do not think that any pressure on the part of your Government will be necessary to effect this result. Our home commerce experiences the advantages of a most liberal policy with regard to customs, and it is only natural that it should be advocated by our Liberal party for adoption in India also. With respect to the removal of these restrictions, Mr. de Roo van Alderwerelt, M.P., writes as follows in an article entitled "The India Budget," which appeared in the September number of our leading periodical *De Gids*. "We have in our hands," the author says, after having explained our system of defence in India, "the power to prevent any attack by a foreign country upon our colonial possessions; although the political eventualities which could lead to an attack upon our colonies are not within the bounds of calculation, yet it is the duty of every Government to apply as many measures as are needful for the safety of its possessions. Restrictive stipulations with regard to trade and shipping will instigate other nations to break the chains, by which their commerce is fettered. Excluding the stranger is inviting a conquest, and no lines of the Toen-Tang, no coast batteries or *prad joerits*, will avail to resist the conqueror, if, by a petty and ignorant policy, the population is made to perceive that any alteration would be an improvement." From this you may see that the Liberals are strongly urging the abolition of the restrictions upon commerce.

About the Rotterdam Bank a great many rumours are in circulation, which, of course, may be more or less true. I think that nothing of consequence will transpire until the result of the meeting of shareholders—which is announced to take place on the 17th proximo—is made public.

I have repeatedly written respecting the Huet scandal; the Conservative papers now state that the Liberals acted several times in the same manner as the Conservatives are said to have done, and they insinuate that a passage was paid by the present Government on behalf of Mr. v. Boesse, a cousin of the Minister of the Financial Department. Mr. Fransen van de Putte has requested the Minister to lay before the members all the documents referring to the matter.

The Conservative paper *De Amsterdamsche Courant* recently published a series of articles throwing discredit upon the Liberal colonial policy. It has now been proved that these articles, which caused some sensation, were written by a certain Dr. Feist, a German sugar contractor, who does not understand one word of the Dutch language.

According to official returns the population of the Netherlands reached the number of 3,592,416 on Dec. 31, 1867. This shows a considerable augmentation, and the number of members for the Second Chamber will have to be increased in consequence.

Her Majesty the Queen will start on the 20th inst. for England. She will pass some weeks at Torquay for the benefit of her health.

In this year only 823 soldiers remain to be forwarded to Java to reinforce the East Indian army.

ROTTERDAM, Oct. 16.

The examination in the Sections of the India Budget is finished, but no report has been published. A Commission has been constituted at the Hague to secure the erection of a statue to Mr. J. P. Koen, at Batavia. Professor M. des Amorie Van der Hoeven died suddenly at Amsterdam yesterday. The ex-Minister of the Colonial Department, Mr. Hasselman, has published an article in the *Dagblad*, in which he endeavours to justify his conduct in giving a free passage to Java to Mr. Busken Huet, editor of the *Java Bode*. He says that he charged Mr. Huet with a commission, but he does not name its character.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

COFFEE.—The Trading Company has announced its auction for the 21st inst., when 108,100 b. Java will be offered. The market since my last report has been very inactive, there being but little demand. The private transactions only include 1,423 b. Padang, ex Karel, August, which were sold at 34½c. to 37c.

SUGAR (Raw).—The market remains very firm, and a good business has been done at unaltered prices. The following parcels have been sold:—382 mats Samarang, ex Concurrent, No. 15½; 369 Sourabaya, No. 17½; 1,510 mats Passaroeang, ex Golden Dream, No. 12, at 30½f.; 324 mats Sourabaya, ex do., No. 17½, at 33½f.; 593 mats do., ex do., No. 13½, at 32½f.; 251 mats Sourabaya, ex Baltimore, No. 15, at 33½f.; 308 mats Batavia, ex Cosmopolite, No. 15½; 650 mats Sourabaya, ex County of Ayr, No. 11½, at 30f.; 920 mats Samarang, ex Hollands-trouw, No. 14, at ½f. under September; 940 mats Samarang of the new crop, ex Neckar, No. 14½, at 33½. The stock in bond on the 30th September was 45,094,195 kils.

SPICES.—There is still a good demand for export, so that somewhat

higher prices are realised. Nutmegs, No. 1, 77c., but at the closing of the market holders declined to operate under 78c.; No. 2, 68c. to 69c. Mace, D, 119c.; E, 114c. There was also a good demand for Cloves. No. 3 was paid with 25c. to 25½c. Nothing can be bought now under 26c. The 846 b. Pepper, ex Bato (damaged) were sold at very high but secret prices.

TEA.—The market is very quiet in waiting for the forthcoming auction of 7,370/4, 310/8, 240/12, and 90/16 ch. Java, of which the valuation was published some days ago.

TOBACCO (JAVA LEAVES).—The market is very animated. 650 b. Java V and H Blitar were sold at 70c.; and 201 b. Blitar, ex County of Lanark, were realised at prices which did not transpire: In public auction were sold 547 b. Java BDL/AA at 81c. in average, 293 b. JHW at 33c., 473 b. WGJ at 48c., and 1,364 b. Java A. J. Walter ex Ternate. Good quality is very high. It seems that the importers will henceforth offer more parcels by inscription. The stock of Java is 18,005 b.

INDIGO (JAVA).—About 140 ch. were sold at unaltered prices.

BANCA TIN.—The rise in prices caused very large quantities to be offered at f.57½, in consequence of which rates have declined f.½. The transactions have been as follows:—500 slabs Banca at f.57, 500 do. at f.57½, 2,700 do. at f.57½, 500 do. at f.57½, 1,300 do. at f.58, 500 do. at f.57½, 1,000 do. at f.57, 1,000 slabs Billiton at f.56, 1,600 do. at f.56½, 500 do. at f.56, 500 do. at f.56½, 1,700 do. at f.55½. The market closes firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Cocoa-nut Oil: Prima Ceylon, 32f. Rattans: the following parcels were sold—50 pic. ex Karel, August, 100 pic. ex Joseph Holmes; 175 pic. ex Baron Van Hardenbroek, Mother-o'-Pearl Shells: 30,000 ko. Macassar, ex Doesborgh, were sold at prices that did not transpire. Cassia Vera: Great quantities are offered floating, but there are no buyers. Gum Damar: Some transactions at firm prices. Camphor: Nothing doing.

STOCK AND SHARES.—The Stock Markets have been very quiet, and quotations close without any important change. Foreign Securities have been rather dull. Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents., 66½; Three per Cents., 66; Four per Cents., 88. Trading Company, 123½; Shares: Billiton Company, 94; Rotterdam Bank, 84; Netherlands Bank, 244½. There has been a rather active inquiry for money in the open market. Rates however remain unaltered.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—Oct. 6, at Texel, from Samarang, Sjöfroken; 7, at Brouwershaven, from Akyab, Young Eagle; at Texel, from Banjoewangie, Navigator; 10, at Brouwershaven, from Batavia, General Birch; from Rangoon, Delfshaven; 11, at Brouwershaven, from Batavia, Regina Maris; from Bassein, Jenny; at Flushing, from Batavia, Louis Meyer; Oct. 13, at Brouwershaven, from Rangoon, Snaresbrook; 14, at Texel, from Sourabaya, Anthony Van Hoboken; from Tjilatjap, Elizabeth and Jacobs; 15, at Brouwershaven, from Padang, Schoonderloo.

DEPARTURES.—Oct. 6, from Texel, for Sourabaya, Henriette Geertruida; 10, from Brouwershaven, for Batavia, Bezoekie; for Rangoon, Macassar; from Texel, for Rangoon, Carl von Döbeln; 11, from Texel for Batavia, Vice-Admiral May; for Samarang, Ferdinand and Louis. Oct. 13, from Brouwershaven, for Batavia, Leopold Graaf Van Limburg Stirum.

THE CHINESE EMBASSY IN LONDON.

Under this head, a writer signing himself "A Travelled Country Cousin," has addressed the following letter to the Editor of *The Times*:—"SIR,—The Empire of China is reputed to contain 800,000,000 souls, or one-third of the inhabitants of this planet. China sends us every year more than 100,000,000 lb. of tea, and takes from us in the same period more than 100,000,000 yards of Manchester and Yorkshire fabrics. English steamers reach the very heart of China by ascending the great river Yang-tze-kiang, and arrive within eighty miles of the capital by going up the Peiho.

"In no country can a more industrious people be found, or one that more loves peace. If the Chinese nation were warlike and military, and led on by such a general as Alexander or Napoleon, they could in a few years overrun the rest of Asia, swallow up Russia, and probably the remainder of Europe, even if they only acted on the locusts' idea of warfare.

"The policy of such a nation must, then, be of some importance to the rest of the world, and particularly to England.

"I have, therefore, been looking daily in your columns for some account of the official reception given to the Chinese Embassy now in London, and I am driven to the conclusion that the reception, if it has already been given, cannot have been of a very brilliant character.

"If the Hereditary Grand Duke of Stiff-und-Starkenstein, whose dominions consist of half-a-dozen square miles, predestined to be gobbled up by Prussia, and whose exports to England are represented by some thousand dozens of Seltzer water and a few gross of meerscham pipes per annum, had paid us a visit, a special train would have conveyed His Serenity from Southampton to London, a deputation of directors would have been in attendance at each railway terminus; Her Majesty's carriages, accompanied, perhaps, by a squadron of Life Guards, would have conveyed the illustrious stranger to Windsor; he would have dined in state at the Mansion-house, and feasted with civic companies.

"But for the representatives of one-third of mankind we have no national welcome to offer. For all we hear of them, they might be a group of private gentlemen who had come to London to see the Tower and Madame Tussaud's waxworks. I know enough about Chinamen to feel pretty confident about their feelings on the subject, and if it be our aim to humiliate and vex them, our policy is likely to meet with entire success. But the Americans, who are not bad judges in such matters, acted on quite a different principle when they had such an opportunity as we are now neglecting. I can imagine the astute New Englander who is at the head of the Embassy smiling grimly over our mistake. Americans may live to profit by, and we to deplore, the contrast that will probably be drawn in Peking."

THE CHINESE EMBASSY.

(THE TIMES.)

The visit of the Sultan has spoiled Londoners for feeling any eager interest about foreign guests from a mere personal point of view; but the recent arrival of an Ambassador from China is of higher material significance to this country than a visit from the representative of the Prophet himself. The mystery of Chinese civilisation, so minute and so defective, no longer appeals to the imagination as it did a century back, when philosophers were looking for a new type to substitute for the European. But the spinning-jenny has developed among Englishmen, in exchange, a wonderful curiosity of another kind in a country which has four hundred million possible wearers of British prints. We welcome this Mission as a means of gratifying that very laudable curiosity. The circumstance that the actual Chinese Ambassador is not himself a Chinese does not diminish its value in this respect. The romance attaching to a travelling Chinese as such was dissipated long ago. Australia has been made fully aware that in the masses of the Chinese population there is, in fact, a pronounced taste for wandering; and the British colonists are by no means pleased at the discovery. Chinamen swarm in the islands of Asia; they are laundresses and cooks in San Francisco. If there be any desire to study native-born Chinese, Wapping and Ratcliff Highway can supply "Citizens of the World" in any number. But the Chinese Government has hitherto had tendencies different from those of the Chinese people. The traditional exclusiveness of the Empire is due solely to it, and not to its subjects. It has been jealous of countenancing communication from without, not because it feared conversion for itself, but from alarm at the possible propagation of new ideas among them. If the Mission is not an elaborate plot to throw dust in the eyes of the Western World, it must amount to an acknowledgment by the rulers of the empire that circumstances make perseverance in this policy impracticable or dangerous. That they have at last accredited a Minister to foreign Governments is the important fact. The only work he can do in Europe and America for China is to facilitate communication between China and them. If he have authority from the Chinese Government to pledge it to the measures he takes for this purpose, the authority will not be less respected by foreign Governments because it is in hands which can exercise it on something of the same principles on which a Minister of their own to China would exercise his. If he have not this authority, his appointment has no meaning; but we are not disposed to think Mr. Burlingame likely to have exchanged either consciously or in ignorance the substantial duties and powers of United States' Plenipotentiary at Peking for a post which would speedily be revealed as a delusion and a mockery, in which he would be the principal victim, even though it should be accompanied by the right to wear the most distinguished of But ons.

The functions of Chinese Ambassador to Europe are, in fact, such as may be performed by a foreigner as thoroughly as by a native. London drawing-rooms may lose the attractive spectacle of a Mandarin button of the first-class. But that need be the only ambassadorial essential missing. European States may have invented the office of resident Envoy that they might have licensed spies to detect and give early information of conspiracies in progress against them. Resident Ministers themselves may not have wholly abandoned this function now. But their more legitimate duty has always been to smooth down obstructions which circumstances have raised in the way of good relations between two Powers without any impeachment to the honesty of either. They further act as a species of supreme Consul in respect of commercial transactions. Finally, by another and yet more modern extension of the office, they now make reports upon any useful arrangements and institutions in operation abroad for the edification or warning of their own countrymen. There are none of these duties which Mr. Burlingame cannot fulfil as satisfactorily as a Chinese. A Chinese would be as useless as he in regard to the first, for the simple reason that England and France, Holland and the United States, have not the least interest in plotting against the peace of China. Mr. Burlingame, again, will not, perhaps, find much scope for diplomatic ingenuity in arranging international difficulties. It is at the Court of Peking, where they were concocted, that they would have to be settled. But when, if ever, they do arise from misapprehensions on the part of statesmen here, he will be better able to appreciate and explain them away than an Oriental, whose diplomacy would prove far too subtle for our Foreign Secretaries to tolerate. But Mr. Burlingame's substantive business as Chinese Envoy will be much more with his own than with foreign Courts. He will be a non-resident adviser of his Government on foreign affairs. He will be also Consul for China in Europe and America; and, particularly, he should make it his duty to trace, for the information not only of the Chinese Government, but of the Chinese merchants, the directions in which trade between the West and China tends.

Mr. Burlingame may do much in his position towards developing the Chinese foreign trade. If it amounts now to a hundred millions sterling, the amount might be doubled or trebled. At present the merchants from this side know to a certain extent what goods which China can supply their countrymen require. But even this knowledge might be usefully supplemented by an independent authority. The enormous and many-sided industry of China produces much besides its tea, and its porcelain, and its ivory carvings which would find purchasers in Europe and America. But, at all events, our merchants' selection of goods for the supply of the Chinese market in return is too much in the nature of guess-work. China has no representative here answering to the representatives which the English and other foreign merchants are in relation to their several countries, to choose, as it were, the goods which the population would like in exchange for its tea. A sort of Chinese Commercial Corresponding Bureau, with its head-quarters in London, might open up new sources of trade, and regulate very advantageously the course of the existing streams. It is the faith of Manchester that the hundreds of millions of China would present a strikingly improved appearance if Manchester had the clothing of them, and that their conversion to this belief would follow

of course if it could but get at them to preach it. Doubtless, on the other hand, multitudes of the ingenious artificers of China only wait to have their workmanship brought to the knowledge of foreign nations for the latter to become customers. A Chinese Ambassador offering himself as a commercial missionary or interpreter to interpret the wants of either side, and to indicate the prices it could offer for their supply, and whose renderings should be circulated by his Government through the Empire, would benefit both countries equally. It is possible that in time duties like this might be performed by native officials. But at present China does not possess them. The diplomacy which is satisfied with outwitting others would be out of place where, as must be assumed of the appointment of a Chinese Resident for Europe and America, the object is to bring China and them into closer permanent relations for their joint advantage. But a Chinese has no other notion of diplomacy. One of the objects of Mr. Burlingame's appointment is to train the natives associated with him to the habits of European diplomacy. But it depends upon the way he himself launches his very novel office whether the experiment will be persevered in. We think the fact that he is not a Chinese is no bar to his success. The Courts to which he is accredited will forget it if he forgets it. If he abstain from all interference with political intrigues in which China can certainly have no healthy or natural interest; if he act as though there could be no separate national interests in Europe and America, as, indeed, there are not, so far as their relations with China are concerned; and if he accept it as the primary function of his mission to discover and explain what are the best lines of trade both for China and the Western countries, he will have accomplished much for China and something for the rest of the world. No State can have so personal an interest in his success of this sort as Great Britain, and none could be more willing to contribute to it.

THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

A traveller by this route having written to *The Times* complaining of the hotel accommodation at Brindisi, another traveller (Mr. Edward Lear) replies as follows:—

"Sir,—In a notice entitled 'The Brindisi Route,' published in *The Times* a few days since, the writer, who dates his letter from the Hotel d'Orient, complains that there is no decent inn in Brindisi.

"Will you permit me to say through *The Times* that there is another and very tolerable inn in that town of which your correspondent was probably not aware—namely, the Hotel d'Angleterre, kept by Sebastian Gallo? The landlord, who has lived as servant in the families of the late Lord Seaton and of General Sir George Buller, at Corfu, and with the late Captain Murray, Resident of Paxo, is well acquainted with the ways and wants of English families, and his inn may be justly recommended to persons going by the Brindisi route to or from Egypt. I stayed two days at Sebastian's inn last summer, and was made as comfortable in every way as the limited size of the house he then occupied would allow of; he has since moved into one larger.

"Allow me to add that for families who do not wish to make the railway journey from Bologna to Brindisi without rest there is an excellent hotel at Rimini, called 'I Tre Re.' At Ancona (unless there is some new inn) I cannot recommend a halt, but at Barthe 'Risorgimento d'Italia' may very well be made a resting-place, if a break in the journey is necessary."

THE COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION.

A report has been issued to the creditors of the Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East, in liquidation, by the committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the company. They state that they have investigated the arrangements, ending in what has been termed the amalgamation of the two banks, first commenced so far back as February, 1862; and it appears to them that the actual results of these arrangements were the change of name of the old bank, the introduction of new partners and new capital, and the adoption by the corporation of the assets and liabilities of the old bank, as they stood on the 31st December, 1864. These assets and liabilities, the committee state, have from the 1st January, 1865, been dealt with by the corporation in every respect as if they were its own absolute properties and obligations. From information obtained from Mr. Holyland, the official liquidator, and also from the statement of assets and liabilities presented at the first general meeting of the corporation in April, 1865, it appears that the company then treated the assets handed over to them on the 31st December, 1864, by the old Commercial Bank, as amounting to £6,194,314 8s. 8d., less new capital paid by shareholders in the corporation prior to the 31st December, 1864, included in the above, £446,872 10s., making a net total of £5,747,441 18s. 8d. Particulars are next given of these assets and their estimated present value. The liabilities of the old bank to the public, including the so-called China Loan for £633,777, were by the same statement taken as amounting to £5,045,490 9s. 9d. Of these the corporation have paid or liquidated £4,728,601 19s. 9d.; and there yet remains £316,888 10s. represented by the balance of the depositors' claims objected to by Mr. Harrison. But it appears from the balance-sheet presented to the shareholders of the corporation in April, 1865, that the assets handed over were valued and accepted by the corporation as on 31st December, 1864, as £5,747,441 18s. 8d., and the liabilities on the same date as £5,045,490 9s. 9d., leaving a balance in favour of assets of £701,951 8s. 11d.; and that, after charging the old bank with the £500,000 for shares of the corporation allotted to the members of the old bank, there would remain £201,951 8s. 11d. The committee remark that they have endeavoured to ascertain in what possible way the litigation can benefit either the shareholders of the corporation or the creditors who are admittedly such, and the conclusion they have arrived at is, that its only result can be to diminish by legal and other expenses the assets, which, with the amount estimated to be realised from the uncalled capital of £15 per share, are not now sufficient to pay the debts; and, unless some arrangement is made for a general compromise, the creditors must insist that the

shareholders be called upon to pay forthwith the balance of £15 per share upon their holdings. The application of the official liquidator for this call, made in consequence of the proceedings of the liquidators of the Bank of Hindustan taken last July, is to be heard before the Master of the Rolls on 30th October inst. The effect of continuing the litigation must, so far as the shareholders are concerned, result in calling up the whole £15 per share at once; and, as regards the creditors, in preventing them from receiving a further dividend for an indefinite period.

Monetary and Commercial.

The well-known East Indian agency firm of Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co. has been dissolved by the retirement of Mr. George Smith from the home, East Indian, and foreign agency and banking business; and the formation of a new firm for the before-mentioned branches, under the style of "Henry S. King and Co.," is announced. Mr. King, who was a partner in the old house for fifteen years, is now the principal, and will carry on the business in the same premises at Cornhill and Pall-mall. Mr. Geo. Smith retains the publishing business of Smith, Elder, and Co. for himself exclusively.

The suspension has been announced of Messrs. Salvy and Co., a French house of about seven years' date, chiefly in the silk trade, with connections at Marseilles. The liabilities are stated to be about £100,000, but the ultimate balance to rank on the estate is expected to be about £40,000. The result of the liquidation is regarded as very uncertain. The books are in the hands of Messrs. Lovering and Minton.

The biddings for Rs. 20,000,000 in bills on Calcutta and Madras were held on the 7th at the Bank of England. The whole amount was allotted to Calcutta. The minimum price was fixed as before, at 1s. 10½d. on both presidencies. Tenders at 1s. 11½d. will receive about 84 per cent. These results show little change compared with those noticed on the last occasion.

From the commencement of the ill-omened litigation in the matter of the Commercial Bank Corporation we deprecated it as being certain to prove disastrous alike to shareholders and creditors. Our anticipations have been speedily and fatally verified. The committee appointed to investigate the matter have issued a report, in which they state that the effect of continuing the litigation must, so far as the shareholders are concerned, result in calling up the whole £15 per share at once, and, as regards the creditors, in preventing them from receiving a further dividend for an indefinite period. The committee think this is eminently a case for some concession on both sides, and that the shareholders should voluntarily assist the creditors to arrive at some basis upon which it could be settled without further contention. The report is noticed at length in another column; it concludes by calling a meeting of creditors at the Guildhall Tavern, on the 20th inst. at two P.M., to decide on future proceedings.

The arrangements of the East India Telegraph Company in New York in getting the necessary capital subscribed have been much retarded by the elections now going on for the Presidency. On the completion of the subscriptions in New York it is intended to introduce the company into the London market and form a London board of directors, and by this means make the undertaking of an international character. The cable will be manufactured and sent out to China from England.

The Council of India will receive tenders on the 21st inst. for bills on Calcutta and Madras to the amount of £200,000.

The Mexican dollars brought by the French steamer *Washington* have been disposed of (chiefly for China) at 58½d. per ounce showing a decline of ½d. from the last price. The dollars by the West India packet just arrived (about £400,000) have fetched the same price. There is an increased demand for this coin for transmission to China at the present low price, and the next packet from Southampton is expected to take a considerable amount for that quarter. Some inquiry is also observable for bar silver, and the quotation is firm at 5s. 0½d. per ounce; the supply here is very moderate.

An extraordinary meeting of the Singapore Gas Company (Limited) is called for the 27th inst., to declare a dividend.

The Hong Kong and China Gas Company (Limited) have declared a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. for the past year.

It is announced that the 1866 cable of the Atlantic Company was repaired on the 12th inst.

The joint committee of management of the Anglo-American and Atlantic Telegraph Companies have resolved on and after the 1st

of November to count cable messages by words only, instead of counting by words and by letters as at present.

The last report sent by M. Ferdinand Lesseps gives a most glowing account of the Suez Canal; from the 15th July to the 15th of August 2,114,450 mètres of work have been completed; 2,500 mètres only are wanting to finish this gigantic undertaking.

At a recent meeting of the council of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Reed called attention to the insecurity of the present system of granting bills of lading in batches of two, three, and four, all of the same tenour and date, and suggested that Parliament should be petitioned in favour of the constitution in every port of departments for the registration and stamping of bills of lading, and that the registration be only at the port of discharge and at ports where vessels call for orders. Mr. Reed remarked that under the present system it was easy to obtain several advances on one bill of lading, and one firm in that building had lost £30,000 within a year from that source. After some discussion, the subject was referred to the Commercial Law Committee.

The amount of bullion by the P. and O. Company's steamer *Syria*, from Southampton on the 17th inst., was in gold to Alexandria, £15,000; to Bombay, £13,750; to Galle, £5,000; to Madras, £874; to Singapore, £550; in silver to Bombay, £89,000; to Singapore, £20,100; to Hong Kong, £15,813; total in gold, £35,174; in silver, £124,913.

BULLION AND SPECIE.

The current quotations are as follows:—Bar gold, 77s. 9d. to 77s. 11d. per ounce standard; Spanish doubloons, 74s. 6d. to 75s. per oz.; bar silver, 5s. 0½d. per oz. standard; do., containing gold, 5s. 0½d.; Mexican dollars, 4s. 10½d. per oz.; five-franc pieces, 4s. 11½d. The following is from Messrs. Mocatta and Goldsmid's Circular:—There is no alteration to report in the state of the silver market; the arrivals have not been large, and the bulk has been exported to Hamburg, with occasional unimportant transactions for India.

Mexican dollars for some time maintained a high price, owing to their scarcity and to a very moderate demand for China. Now, however, that the French packet has brought some quantity of dollars and about two millions more are shortly expected by the Royal Mail steamer, the rate will decline, and the nearest quotation is 58s. 0½d.

No very large quantity of gold has been received during the past fortnight, and most of this has been taken to the Bank, there being no continental demand. A few shipments are being made for India in bars and sovereigns, but probably these will not long continue.

BANK AND MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.

Shares.	Joint Stock Banks.	Paid.	Prices Oct. 17.
£10	Agra Bank, A shares	All	11½ to 12½
10	Do. B do.	—	5 to 6
25	Bank of Egypt	All	36 to 38
20	Chartered Bank Ind., Aust., and China ...	All	21 to 22
25	Chartered Merc. of India and China ...	All	29½ to 30½
20	City Bank	10	10½ to 11½
28½	Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, new ...	5½	4½ to 4¾ pm
50	London and County	20	48½ to 49½
50	London Joint Stock	15	31½ to 32½
100	London and Westminster	20	6½ to 6¾
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	All	42½ to 43½ x d.
50	Union of London	15	33½ to 34½
MISCELLANEOUS.			
—	Ceylon Deb., 6 per cent., Nov. 1878 ...	100	110 to 112
—	Do. Do. 1872	100	104 to 106
—	Do. Do. 1882-3	100	112 to 114
20	Ceylon Company	10	3 to 2 dis.
20	Do. A shares	5	2½ to 1½ dis.
10	Credit Foncier and Mobilier of England ...	All	2½ to 2¾
20	Egyptian Com. and Trading Company ...	6	4½ to 4¾ dis.
10	General Credit and Discount Company ...	7½	2½ to 2 dis.
10	North Assam Tea (Limited)	5	7 to 5 dis.
10	Do. do. B shares	All	1 to 2
20	International Finance Society	5	1½ to 1½ dis.
50	P. and O. Steam Company	All	52 to 54
50	Do. Do. 1867	10	½ dis to par
10	Upper Assam Tea	All	2½ to 3½
100	West India Steam Company	60	52 to 55

ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

TEA.

Messrs. W. J. and H. Thompson's Circular, dated the 16th inst., is as follows:—There has not been any improvement in the market to notice during the past week, nor have there been any fresh arrivals. For the commonest grades of Congou there has been a little more inquiry, but for all fair to good qualities the dealers hold back from purchasing, even at the low rates lately ruling—awaiting the arrivals of the various clippers now due.

FOOCHOW CONGOU.—Several parcels of good to fair, of old import, have been brought forward privately, and sold at 1s. 0½d. to 1s. 0½d. per lb. In new import little has been done at about late quotations, the only inquiry being for finest, and this only to a small extent. A chop of extra fine has realised 2s. 9d. per lb. Black-leaf Congou:

Good common is saleable at 1s. 0½d., but there is little to be had at this price; fair to medium, of old import, at 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d. per lb., these grades showing a slight improvement. Good, of new import, have been sold in small quantities at 1s. 7d. to 1s. 9d. per lb.; fine at 1s. 11d. to 2s. 2d. per lb., and the market is now bare of these descriptions. Oolongs are as unsaleable as before. Scented Teas also remain without alteration. Green teas have been more inquired for, chiefly for shipment to America and Canada, and prices in some cases are rather better, especially for the lower grades of Young Hyson and Imperial.

There have not been any arrivals, but the Forward Ho and Titania are reported off the coast. Prices generally do not show any alteration; but common to fair black leaf Congous of old import are rather dearer, also the lower grades of Green tea.

Messrs. Jas. Steains and Co.'s Circular contains the following:—

The past month has been one of unusual dullness in the tea market, owing to the wretched quality of the cargoes from Foo-chow-Foo, the non-arrival of Monings, and buyers for export and home consumption taking only what they require for immediate wants, nor do we see any chance of improvement in face of the immense quantity now afloat. Congou: Dust and broken leaf are unaltered in value; common red and black leaf slightly dearer; medium qualities very dull; fine in improved demand at full prices. Souchongs: Old season's of fine quality more inquired for in the absence of arrivals of this season's make. Paklings show a fall of 3d. to 4d. per lb. Oolongs still continue to exhibit great depression. Scented Teas: There have been no fresh arrivals since our last. Greens: Part of the cargo of the Diomed steamer has been placed on the market, and met with a ready sale at firm prices.

SILK: The market remains without any change of importance.

COTTON.—A slight improvement was manifested in the Liverpool market on the 10th inst. (the day after the departure of the last mail), and on the 11th there was a large speculative demand at an advance of ½d. per lb. There has since been a reaction, the previous advance has been lost and a further decline of ½d. established, the current rates being as follows:—American, 8½d. to 11½d.; Smyrna, 8½d.; Peru, 9½d. to 10½d.; Surat, 6d. to 9d.; Bengal, Scinde, &c., 6½d. to 7½d.; fair Dholerah, 8d.; fair Oomrawuttee, 8d.; fair Broach, 8½d.; fair Bengal, 7d.; fair Egyptian, 11½d.; fair Pernam, 10½d.; middling Bowed, 10½d.; middling Orleans, 11d. The more recent sales "for arrival" have been at the following prices:—American, basis of middling, Mobile, October-November shipment, 10d.; New Orleans, ship named, 10½d.; Dholerah, fair new merchants, June sailing, 8 1-16d.; Oomrawuttee, fair new merchants, sailing early June, 7 15-16d.; ditto, July, 8d.; and Scinde, fair new merchants, June sailing, 7d. The London market has followed the course of that at Liverpool, and is now quiet with only a moderate demand at the reduced rates.

COFFEE.—Messrs. Carey and Browne offer the following report on the market:—"The unusual course pursued by the Dutch Trading Company in announcing the quantity of coffee it will offer in November before the October sale has been held, has been a relief to the market, for, as only 80,000 bags will be brought forward instead of 140,000 bags, as had been expected, business has been transacted with more freedom, and in some descriptions at improved prices. Privately 4,000 to 5,000 bags and some casks Native Ceylon have changed hands, chiefly at 44s. to 45s. for fair to fully good ordinary, and there are now no sellers under 46s., at which one parcel has been taken. Plantation Ceylon has met a ready sale, and in some instances 1s. advance has been paid. Mysore and the other fine kinds of East India Plantation have gone off with better spirit, the common sorts alone remaining dull of sale. Native Mangalore and Wynnaad in public sale were dull, and a good portion bought in; privately, about 700 bags Coorg have been sold at 49s., being a better price than was obtainable last week. The sales of Ceylon during the interval have comprised 693 casks, 693 barrels and bags Plantation, good ordinary to fine fine ordinary 54s. to 65s., low middling and middling 66s. to 74s., good middling to good bold color 76s. to 86s. 73 casks, 1,879 bags Native, principally sold, common 41s. 6d. to 43s., good to fine ordinary at 44s. 6d. to 46s., fine bold 50s. to 55s.

COIR GOODS.—Small sales are reported at rates corresponding with those current at the date of our last.

COCOA-NUT OIL.—There is a steady market at £50 10s. to £51 for Ceylon.

CAMPOR.—There is still an almost entire absence of business.

GUMS.—Benjamin: We have to report the following transactions since the date of our last:—Of 99 cases Sumatra about 36 sold, good seconds £11, good with some rather dark £9 10s., dark to fair £7 15s. to £8 15s. Of 8 cases Siam 3 cases sold, medium to small almond in block £24, ditto dusty £20 5s., seed ditto £17, ordinary drossy £9 5s. Gum Damar: The offers at the auctions have included 15 cases good pale Batavia, which were bought in at £4 17s.

GALLS.—There is still a quiet market, and the only sale has been of 300 bales Japan, small and partly broken, which realised 50s. per cwt., one at 50s. 6d.

GAMBIER.—The market has become quiet; of 480 baskets offered at auction the good qualities were bought in at 26s., and 100 baskets very ordinary realised 21s. to 21s. 6d.; 400 bags soft red block were bought in at 17s., and 700 bales ex ship have been sold at 17s. per cwt.

JAPAN WAX.—We have no change in the tone of the market to report. Of 125 cases offered at the public sales 24 cases sold, realising £5 5s. for good but rather small saucers, and £5 2s. 6d. per cwt. for inferior.

MANILA HEMP.—Since our report of the 9th inst. the offers at auction have comprised 362 bales, of which 201 bales damaged sold at £42 10s. to £47 15s. for fourth to first-class quality, the remaining sound portion being bought in at £48 15s. per ton.

PEPPER.—Black: Penang continues in request, and 1,778 bags at public sale brought the higher quotation of 3½d. to 3¾d.; 407 bags Trang were withdrawn; 986 bags Singapore sold steadily at 3½d. to 3 7-16d.

Private about 1,000 bags have been taken—Singapore at 3 7-16d. to 3½d., Penang at 3½d. cash, and Trang at 3¾d. White: 1,057 bags Singapore met few bids, and only a small proportion was sold at 4½d.; 108 bags Penang were bought in at 4½d. to 4¾d. 200 bags have been sold privately at 4½d. to 4¾d.

PLUMBAGO.—A sale is reported of 44 barrels Ceylon, which realised 21s. to 21s. 6d. per cwt. for medium dusty lump, and 16s. 6d. for dust.

RICE.—There has been little disposition shown to buy landed parcels, and prices have been barely supported, 2,034 bags middling white Bengal having been sold at auction at 10s. Privately, 1,500 bags Madras have been taken at 9s. to 9s. 6d., and 500 bags fine white Bengal at 16s. A floating cargo of 1,400 tons Nekransie has been sold for the Continent at 10s. 9d.

SPICES.—Mace: About 20 cases have been sold, common at 1s. 7d. to 1s. 8d., and fair at 2s. 2d. to 2s. 3d., these prices showing a reduction on those previously current. Nutmegs: At the public sales 34 cases Penang were offered and nearly all withdrawn, only a few lots good bold being taken at 3s. 11d., while 44 packages Batavian were also withdrawn.

SAPANWOOD.—Since our last report 14 tons Siam have been bought in at £15, and 19 tons Manila at £7 10s.

SUGAR.—A dull tone prevails in the market, parcels being firmly held, and the desire to buy having diminished. At the public sales 367 bags Penang have realised 31s. to 32s. for brown, and 33s. to 35s. for low to good soft yellow. Of Manila 9,279 bags, ex Castleton, from Iloilo, duty 9s. 7d., were sold—good brown at 29s. 9d. to 30s. 6d., low yellow at 31s. to 31s. 6d., a few lots at 32s. This import of Manila appears to be neither genuine Clayed nor Muscovado; it has more the character and smell of some of the better class of Native East Indian sugars, and has probably undergone a similar preparation. Clayed and Muscovado are offering; fair (8s. duty) Clayed might be sold in small quantities at 29s. 6d., but Muscovado is not wanted at the moment, and to effect sales some concession in price would have to be made. The business on the spot by private contract has been confined to 2,000 bags Clayed Manila, duty 8s., at 29s. 6d. per cwt.

TIN.—The activity in the market for Straits reported in our last issue has continued without check. Considerable business has been transacted in Straits at advancing rates; £96 spot, and £96 10s. afloat has been paid, and holders now ask 10s. more. The current quotations being fine Straits on the spot £96 10s., afloat £97; Banca £97 per ton.

ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

METALS.

Messrs. French and Smith report:—Copper without change; Lead quite firm; Spelter rather higher; and Zinc advanced to £27 per ton.

MANCHESTER GOODS.

Mr. Sam Mendel's Report says:—"In face of the continued activity in Liverpool at higher rates, both spinners and manufacturers find it difficult to obtain a corresponding improvement. The business done has been on a limited scale for Yarns and Goods, yet producers show no desire to give way, as current rates leave a serious loss."

Messrs. Alexander Collie and Co.'s Monthly Circular, dated 16th inst., contains the following remarks:—

At the date of our last Circular middling American cotton was at 10d. per lb., but, under the influence of the current rumours of serious injury to the crops in America and India, a large speculative demand for the staple set in, and has continued with various degrees of excitement. On 5th inst. the price had reached 11d., to-day it is 10½d. firm. The trifling effect produced in this market among all classes of buyers by these reports may be judged from the fact that current quotations for goods and yarns, especially the former, scarcely vary from those of 17th ult.

SHIRTINGS, being the largest staple branch in the market, have suffered most from the unceasing fluctuations in cotton during the past four weeks, and transactions in them have been confined to the fulfilment of small orders requiring immediate execution. Buyers here having been quite unaffected by the excitement in Liverpool, these orders have been placed generally at prices under producers' quotations of the day. In China 39 in. qualities there has been a little more activity, but in cloths suited to India the adverse advices have afforded little encouragement to operate.

T-CLOTHS have held a firm position, and the better qualities have been in steady but moderate request, at prices rather against the buyer. In the last week of September producers established an advance at which in several instances they succeeded in obtaining fair orders, but the collapse in the cotton market a week ago resulted in their receding to the old figure. Ordinary kinds have been in less demand, but have not varied so much in price.

LONG CLOTHS and **DOMESTICS** have been in quiet but continuous inquiry. The former are light in stock, and makers of them being generally well engaged, adhere firmly to their quotations. Domestic, on the contrary, are pretty heavily held. In common with other goods, the prices of both were advanced at the beginning of the month, but no response in orders having been made by buyers, they have relapsed to a rather worse position than before, the demand for them having become very languid towards the close.

MADAPOLLAMS have been the subject of less business than any other export goods since our last issue. The late heavy cotton speculation caused a nominal advance in the quotation, but neither that nor the subsequent decline has induced any inquiry for them.

PRINTERS, both in 7/8ths and 9/8ths widths, have been selling steadily, but at no time extensively. In the first few days of October they were advanced about 6d. per piece, which at once acted as a check to buyers, who have not since had spirit to operate at the decline to nearly old prices.

JACONETS and **MULLS**, with other light fabrics, have of late been almost entirely neglected. The few purchases reported have been of quite a retail character, so that their present actual value, as compared

with the heavier manufactures, cannot be accurately tested. Nominally they have undergone no alteration in price.

YARNS have had to depend very much upon the current advices from the markets for which the different spinings are suitable. China qualities of Water Twist have been steady throughout, although it has been found impossible to obtain upon them the advance asked from time to time. India Mules, 30's, 40's, and finer counts for that trade, have been in less demand, and to induce any important operation in them spinners would have had to make considerable concessions. Continental qualities have been very languid. Coarse kinds, in comparison to the gross transactions, have been more active than for months past; and the contracts in the finest numbers have been sufficient to engage their spinners, and to enable them to adhere to late quotations, although not to obtain any advance.

QUOTATIONS.

	s. d.	s. d.
Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs. ...	8 3	to 9 0
8 1/2 lbs. ...	10 6	
Maddapollams ...	3 9	
Long Cloths ...	9 6	
T-Cloths ...	6 6	
White Spot Shirtings ...	11 6	
" Brocade ...	11 0	
" Damasks ...	18 9	
Cotton Yarn, Nos. 16-24 ...	1 1/2	to 1 3
No. 28-32 ...	1 1/2	to 1 4 1/2

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ships.	Captain.	From.	At.
Sept. 20	Sumatra	Mullin	Manila	New York
Oct. 4	Jenny	Hansen	Bassell, for Rotterdam	Falmouth
1	Louise	Slyboom	Batavia	Texel
2	Kosmopoliet	—	Do., for Rotterdam	Off Dungeness
1	County of Ayr	Kidd	Java, for Do.	Off Beachy Head
4	Astronomer	Jeffrey	Akyab	Liverpool
5	Delfshaven	Friese	Rangoon	Falmouth
1	Spitfire	Mills	Saigon	Bremen
3	Golden Dream	Wise	Batavia	Texel
6	Canvaas Back	Langford	Rangoon	Falmouth
6	Snaresbrook	Wood	Do.	Do.
7	Barbadian	Evans	Do.	London
7	James Wishart	Buchanan	Saigon	Falmouth
7	Ziba	—	Foochow	London
7	Yang Tze	Kemball	Do.	Do.
7	James Alkin	—	Rangoon	Queensdown
7	Alice Graham	Taylor	Colombo	London
Sept. 18	Cataluna	Escadillo	Macao	Havana
Oct. 8	Cleopatra	Drusovich	Rangoon	Falmouth
8	Ocean Home	Spence	Akyab	Do.
7	Beloochee	Macaulay	Do.	Do.
8	Lorton	Nelson	Manila	Queensdown
8	Cestrian	—	Rangoon	Do.
8	Star of the Mersey	Thomas	Colombo	Deal
9	Hippolyta	Follett	Rangoon	Liverpool
7	Navigator	Bookelen	Banjoewangie	Texel
6	Canada	Patten	Akyab	Brouwershaven
7	Young Eagle	Walker	Do.	Do.
6	Skandia	Falkenberg	Rangoon	Copenhagen
12	Esperanza	Jimenez	Manila	London
9	Regina Maria	Ouweland	Java	Off Dungeness
8	General Birch	Kreffling	Batavia, for Rotterdam	Off Portland
8	Georg	Mehrens	Rangoon	Bremen
9	Mentana	Leludac	Akyab	Belle Isle
9	Saga	Lie	Do.	Copenhagen
10	Schoonderloo	v. Leeuwen	Padang, for Rotterdam	Off the Wight
12	Anthony v. Hoboken	—	Java, for Amsterdam	Off Dungeness
13	Clodian	—	Colombo	Deal
15	Empress	McPherson	Rangoon	Falmouth
15	Istapa	Morrison	Colombo, &c.	London
13	Titania	Deas	Shanghai	Off Scilly
16	Forward Ho	Hossack	Do.	Deal

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	For.	From.
Oct. 3	Sir Lancelot	Robinson	Hong Kong	London
3	Frances	Hill	Cardiff and Colombo	Do.
Sept. 27	Grondwet	Kammings	Batavia	Newcastle
27	Pilot Fish	Watson	Singapore	Shields
28	Seringapatam	Martin	Shanghai	Do.
Oct. 2	Ann Wood	Wilson	Yokohama	Liverpool
2	Ferdinand Brumm	Voss	Hong Kong	Cardiff
2	County of Bute	Walker	Batavia & Sourabaya	Glasgow
5	Ruseor	Pedersen	Cardiff and Singapore	London
Sept. 17	Bilbaina	—	Manila	Cadiz
Oct. 6	Drydens	McMillan	Hong Kong	London
6	Serica	Watt	Shanghai	Do.
6	Lahloo	Smith	Do.	Do.
6	Rota	Hanschlid	Batavia	Off Dungeness
3	Chaturanga	Hardy	Singapore	Cardiff
5	Senora	Proffo	Galle	Do.
3	Hebe	Bell	Singapore	Liverpool
6	Foxglove	Knott	Do.	Sunderland
8	Jeddo	Corbett	Yokohama	London
8	Yanguard	McKenzie	Penang	Do.
7	A. E. Vidal	Angelbeck	Chefoo	Cardiff
8	Bonita	Wesenberg	Shanghai	Do.
8	Glen Monarch	Joues	Galle	Do.
1	Alexandrina	Sangster	Yokohama	Penarth Dock
1	Cavaller	Simpson	Singapore	Do.
Sept. 6	Andre Marie	Palegri	Ceylon	Rio de Janeiro*
Oct. 10	Acacia	Henderson	Colombo	London
10	Belted Will	Locke	Hong Kong	Do.
9	Sea Snake	Christoffersen	Singapore	Do.
9	Ribbleson	Bewley	Do.	Liverpool
12	Undine	Scott	Shanghai	London
12	Clara	Santry	Climbo, H. K., & Yoko.	Do.
13	Cain	Gray	Cardiff & Hong Kong	Do.
8	Batavia	Zwanenberg	Batavia	Shields
11	Flatworth	Oxley	China	Falmouth*
12	Atilla	—	Singapore	Shields
14	East Lothian	Davies	Batavia & Sourabaya	London

DEPARTURES—Continued.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	For.	From.
5	Severo	Proffo	Galle	Cardiff
—	Vice-Admiral May	Lucan	Batavia	Amsterdam
14	Clara	Aubin	Yokohama	Cardiff
18	Esperance	Boja	Singapore	Swansea
18	Carl and Anguste	Afterdinger	Do.	Liverpool
Sept. 5	Callao	Lavarello	China	Callao
2	Macao	Morales	Do.	Do.

* After repairing.

† Not the Senora, as before reported.

(See Commercial Postscript and Correspondents' Letters.)

LOADING.

At LONDON.—For Yokohama: Eastern Queen. For Chefoo and Tientsin: Emulation. For Shanghai: Leander, Chinaman, Barbadian, Charmian. For Hong Kong: Black Prince, Guinevere. For Hong Kong and Foochow: Ziba. For Manila: Pepita. For Batavia and Sourabaya: Archibald. For Singapore: Hanover, Queen of Devon, Eleanor, Belle of Southesk. For Singapore and Bangkok: Indiana. For Penang: Geffard. For Colombo: Derwent, Spirit of the North, Granville, Boyne, Susan Pardew, Aboyne.

At LIVERPOOL.—For Yokohama: Mary Lee. For Singapore: Alfred, Eleanor Dixon. For Manila: Hong Kong, Conchita, Rosa del Turia. For Batavia and Sourabaya: Craigie Lea. For Mauritius, Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Diomed (str.).

At GLASGOW.—For Yokohama: Clydevale. For Singapore: Carrick Castle. For Batavia and Sourabaya: County of Berwick.

At NEW YORK.—For Hong Kong: Benefactor, Nettie. For Hong Kong and Shanghai: Merriman. For Shanghai: Tavistock.

SPOKEN.

MARIA ADRIANA, Newcastle to Batavia, Sept. 5, 15 N., 26 W.

FLORA MARIA, bound to Shanghai, Aug. 11, 8 N., 24 W.

JANNETJEE (Dut.), bound to Batavia, Aug. 17, 8 N., 22 W.

JOSEPH HAYDN, Newport to Trincomalee, Aug. 23, 5 N., 29 W.

CISBY (ship), London to Hong Kong, Aug. 20, 1 N., 26 W.

CHANNEL QUEEN, of Guernsey, London to Hong Kong, Sept. 23, 47 N., 8 W.

ONWARD, Cardiff to Shanghai, July 19, 13 S., 32 W.

BRITISH ENVOY, for Colombo, Aug. 23, 19 N., 88 E.

JUPITER (barque), for Galle.

GLORIOSA, Sourabaya to Falmouth, July 11, 26 S., 51 E.

DEUTSCHLAND, Cardiff to Hong Kong, Aug. 27, 8 N., 22 W.

MAURY, Newcastle to Singapore, Sept. 3, 15 N., 26 W.

FRANKLIN, Manila to New York, July 11, 28 S., 40 E.

ANTHONY V. HOBOKEN, Batavia to Amsterdam, July 31, 81 S., 14 E.

EDINBURGH CASTLE, Singapore to Liverpool, August 19, 35 S., 16 E.

ALBION, Penang to London, September 4, 17 S., 2 W.

ROBERTSON (barq.), Rotterdam to Batavia, Sept. 21, 7 W.

ADRIAN (ship), Liverpool to Japan, Aug. 19, 9 N., 28 W.

GONDOLA (N. G. ship), Hamburg to Hong Kong, July 23, outside the Straits of Sunda.

BURDWAN (ship), Shanghai to London, Aug. '9, 10 N.

LAUDERDALE (ship), London to Shanghai, in the China Sea.

MINNIE, (barq.), London to Shanghai, Aug. 4, in Gaspar Straits.

ROBERT PULSFORD, Liverpool to Manila, Aug. 4, in Gaspar Straits.

SIRENE, Liverpool to Hong Kong, July 8, 22 N., 83 W.

CEYLON, Penang to London, Aug. 11, 31 S., 16 E.

RED JACKET (brig), Colombo to London, 30 S., 43 E.

DUNKELD, London to Hong Kong, Sept. 2, 12 N., 26 W.

ALARM, Penang to Queensdown, Sept. 9, 13 S., 7 W.

WILLIAM POELMAN (Dut. ship), Bat. to Amsterdam, Aug. 30, 18 S., 9 W.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, London to Singapore, Aug. 21, 2 N., 26 W.

RED DEER, London to Hong Kong, Aug. 10, lat. 23, lon. 33.

GENERAL WINDHAM, Batavia to Rotterdam, Sept. 17, 30 N., 36 W.

CHRISTINA, Batavia to Amsterdam, Sept. 9, 10 N., 26 W.

COUNTY OF ARGYLE, Sourabaya to Rotterdam, Aug. 6, 11 S., 11 W.

JOHANNA JULIUS, Batavia to Rotterdam, Aug. 20, 35 S., 24 E.

ARROGANTE, from Bangkok, July 17, 11 S., 95 E.

MIN, Shanghai to London, Sept. 5, 24 S., 3 E.

TRIEL INDIAN (Dutch), Middelburg to Batavia, Aug. 21, 23 S., 3 W.

NEW ENGLAND, Newcastle to Batavia, Sept. 6, 15 N., 26 W.

VICTORIA (brig), Jersey to Shanghai, 108 days out, July 15, 8 S., 102 E.

MAIDA, Colombo to Bremen, Aug. 1, 29 S., 43 E.

SOLENA (?) (Dutch), Batavia to Amsterdam, June 18, 25 (?) S., 18 E.

CHARTERER, Parker, Liverpool to China, Sept. 17, 50 N., 10 W.

ENSIGN, Cardiff to Singapore, Aug. 11, 27 S., 24 W.

WEMYSS CASTLE, Foochow to London, Aug. 27, 32 S., 14 E.

ELIZA SHAW, Shanghai to London, Sept. 9, 17 S., 5 W.

EENA, from Java, Aug. 15, 21 S.

ELIZABETH, Batavia to Falmouth, Aug. 7, 33 S., 12 E.

CATHARINA (Dutch bq.), Bangkok to Falmouth, Aug. 30, 34 S., 12 E.

BENARES, Singapore to New York, Aug. 20, 8 N., 25 W.

EENA, Colombo to London, Aug. 26, 34 S., 29 E.

JOHANN KEPLER, Cardiff to Hong Kong, Aug. 30, 11 S., 33 W.

BETTY, Falmouth to Sourabaya, Sept. 25, 11 N., 26 W.

WILLIAM POELMAN, Batavia to Amsterdam, Aug. 30, 13 S., 9 W.

FRANKLIN, Manila to New York, July 18, 33 S., 30 E.

VESTA, Rotterdam to Hong Kong, Sept. 1, 14 N., 25 W.

MADURA, Rotterdam to Batavia, 30 N., 19 W.

ADELAIDE BELL, London to Hong Kong, 25 N., 22 W.

BENARES, Singapore to New York, Aug. 28, 25 N.

ANTONY (Dut. ship), Batavia to Amsterdam, Sept. 22, 32 N., 31 W.

CEVISTINA (?) (barque), Batavia to Rotterdam, Oct. 8 (?), 30 S., 11 E., with master lost overboard.

ITALIA, Havana to Hong Kong, Sept. 17, 26 N., 30 W.

AURORA, Liverpool to Manila, 19 days out, 10 N., 26 W.

BRILLIANT, Liverpool to Japan, Sept. 4, 14 N., 27 W.

VESTA, Cardiff to Japan, Aug. 41, 11 N., 27 W.

PALM TREE, London to Hong Kong, Aug. 6, in Gaspar Straits.

SARAH FOX (barq.), Sunderland to China, 37 days out, May 13, 25 W.

BEZALEEL, of Plymouth, Cardiff to Hong Kong, Aug. 1, 2 N., 25 W.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Berth freights to the Eastern ports continue firm, but business is not very brisk; we have no alteration to note in coal freights from the Northern outports.

Current rates of freight for vessels on the berth:—To Yokohama: 40s weight, 45s. meas. To Nagasaki: 45s. weight, 50s. meas. To Shanghai: 40s. weight, 45s. meas. To Hong Kong: 40s. weight, 30s. meas. To Singapore: 30s. weight or meas. To Penang: 30s. weight or meas. To Ceylon: 20s. to 25s. weight, 35s. meas. At New York to China: \$12 to \$15 per ton of 40 cubic feet

The current quotations for coal, &c., are as follows:—From Wear or Tyne per keel.—For Shanghai: £45. For Hong Kong: £36. For Singapore: £27. For Galle: £28. From Newport, Cardiff, or Swansea per ton.—For Yokohama, £2 7s. 6d. For Shanghai: £2 8s. For Hong Kong: £1 19s. For Manila: £1 7s. 6d. For Singapore: £1 8s. For Galle: £1 2s. 6d.

The Admiralty have invited tenders for the conveyance of 475 hhds. malt liquor, in ships of the burthen of about 400 tons register, from England to Hong Kong.

CASUALTIES.

The Halden, Ekstein, which sailed from Liverpool Sept. 22, for Galle arrived at Queenstown, Oct. 1, leaky in topsides.

The Maria y Vicenta, which sailed from Liverpool, September 18, for Manila, arrived at Ferrol on the 27th with mainmast cut away during a gale.

The Chatranga, which sailed from Cardiff, Oct. 3, for Singapore, arrived at Milford on the 8th, leaky and with loss of topgallantmast, bulwarks, &c. She has been found to be too deep, and will have to be lightened of about 80 tons of coals; her topsides were found to be strained, and would have to be caulked.

Advices from Amsterdam, dated Oct. 7, state that the Stad Oldenzaal, Huogtorp, from Rotterdam to Hong Kong, put into Bahia, Aug. 28. She had lost a great portion of her rigging on the 28th, but the vessel was tight.

The London Castle, Thyne, which sailed from Glasgow, Sept. 27, for Singapore, bore up to Rothesay Bay with rudder head loose and one man lost overboard. She had been 150 miles to the westward, and on the 5th Oct. experienced very heavy weather.

MISCELLANEOUS.

At St. HELENA.—Aug. 29, Helene, Meyersville, from Saigon, and sailed 31 for Belle Isle; 30, Jane Woodburn, McDonald, from Hong Kong, and sailed 31 for New York; Paix, Labarbe, from Saigon, and sailed 31 for Belle Isle; 31, Fleetwing, Bray, from Manila, and sailed for New York; Sept. 1, Princess Amalia, Bentveld, from Batavia, and sailed 2 for Rotterdam; 3, Glen Roy, Warden, from Saigon, and sailed for Antwerp; 4, Jacob Drenth, from Bangkok; 5, Palais Gallien, Richard, from Saigon, and sailed for Belle Isle; 6, Everest, Clarke, from Foochow, and sailed for Liverpool.

Off St. HELENA.—Aug. 31, Fontenaye, from China, for Bremen; Sept. 3, Princess Beatrice, from Ceylon, for London; 4, Jane Anna, from Colombo, for London.

Off ASCENSION.—Sept. 18, Argus, from Batavia, for Rotterdam.

At St. HELENA.—Sept. 8, United Service (s.s.), Gaine, from London, for Singapore, China, &c.; 9, Ocean Belle, Jarvis, from Padang, and sailed for New York; 10, Granite City, Leslie, from Singapore, and sailed for London; Lady Alice, Stranack, from Bangkok, and sailed 11 for Falmouth; 11, Anna Bok, from Batavia, and sailed for Rotterdam; Ida Elizabeth, Dooren, from Batavia; Argo, Ankringa, from Batavia, and both sailed 12 for Rotterdam.

Off St. HELENA.—Sept. 9, St. Andrew's Castle, from Colombo, for London; 10, Taitsing, and Hoang Ho, from Shanghai, and both sailed for London.

The Hebe, which sailed from Liverpool Oct. 3 for Singapore, has since put back.

LAUNCHES.

There has been launched from the west shipbuilding yard of Messrs. Charles Connell and Co., at Over-Newton, a finely modelled composite sailing ship of 1,174 tons, to class sixteen years A 1 at Lloyd's. She was named the County of Berwick. She is owned by Messrs. R. and J. Craig, shipowners, Hope-street, and is intended for their Java line of packets.

Messrs. Randolph, Elder, and Co. have launched from their shipbuilding-yard at Fairfield, Glasgow, the Carrick Castle, a composite sailing ship of 1,074 tons builders' measurement of the following dimensions:—Length over all, 217 feet; breadth, 34 feet; and depth (moulded), 21 feet. The Carrick Castle has been built to the order of Messrs. Thomas Skinner and Co., of Glasgow, and is intended to form one of their "Castle" line of Singapore and China traders.

Messrs. Wm. Denny and Brothers launched on the Clyde, on the 3rd inst., a very handsome iron screw steamer, her dimensions and particulars being as follows:—Length, keel and forerake, 345 feet; breadth, 42 feet; depth, 31½ feet; tonnage, builder's measure, 3,000 tons. Her machinery is of the direct-acting surface condensation construction, and 600-horse power nominal, by Messrs. Denny and Co. This magnificent vessel, originally intended to be called Magdala, but finally arranged to be named Deccan, is the property of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, and will be fitted up for the accommodation of 188 first-class and 57 second-class passengers, with every convenience and luxury requisite for their service.

Messrs. John Reid and Co., of Port Glasgow, have launched an iron sailing-ship of 1,380 tons register, called the Ivanhoe, belonging to Messrs. Williamson, Milligan, and Co., of Liverpool, and forming one of their Waverley line of East India packet ships.

Messrs. Robert Duncan and Co. have launched, on the Clyde, a new iron clipper ship, named the Scinde, owned by John Kerr, Esq., Greenock. The Scinde is of the following dimensions:—Length, 220 feet; breadth, 36 feet; depth, 22½ feet; 1,200 tons register. She is for the East Indian trade, and is to be commanded by Captain M'Millan, late of the ship Trochrague.

Messrs. Henderson, Coulborn, and Co. have launched a composite steamer of about 650 tons burden, for the China and Japan trade. She has been named the Ocean Queen, and is fitted by Messrs. Henderson, Coulborn, and Co. with compound surface condensing engines of 80-horse power nominal.

Messrs. Oswald and Co., shipbuilders and engineers, Pallion High Yard, Sunderland, have launched for Messrs. J. S. De Wolf and Co., of Liverpool, the iron sailing ship Cashmere, for the East India trade, to class AA at Lloyd's, and 20 years red in the Liverpool book. Dimensions:—Length between perpendiculars, 216 feet; ditto on low water level, 208 feet; breadth extreme, 36 feet 9 inches; depth of hold, 23 feet; tonnage O.M., 1,402; gross register, 1,250. This is the eighth vessel launched by Messrs. Oswald and Co. this year, making an aggregate gross register tonnage of 6,707 tons. There are also two large sailing vessels ready for launching next spring, of 1,402 and 787 tons respectively.

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AT

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MÉDAIL
EXPORTATION

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LAIT PROPHYLATIC to remove freckles and improve the appearance of the skin.

COMPOSITION ZOUAVE, for the instantaneous dyeing of the whiskers and moustache.
COLD CREAM AU LOTUS DE LYBIE, to soften and refresh the skin.
NIGRITINE VÉGÉTALE, an incomparable dye for the hair and beard, not staining the skin.
VIOLET ESSENCE and VIOLET WATER for the handkerchief.
CONCENTRATED EAU DE COLOGNE for the toilet.

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SPECIAL PERFUMERY WITH A BASIS OF GLYCERINE.

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To be obtained of all the principal Perfumers and Hairdressers in Europe and other part of the world.

THE LONDON & CHINA TELEGRAPH.

THE TENTH Volume of this JOURNAL commenced on the 4th of January, 1868. The Subscription for three numbers per month is 30s. per annum, including Postage, and to the Export Supplement 12s. extra. Terms for advertising, 2s. 6d. per five lines, and 6d. for each additional line.

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Hamburg	MR. ONCKEN.
Amsterdam	LOMAN & VERSTER.
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New York	WM. H. FOGG & Co., 32, Burling Slip.
Aden	COWASJEE DINSHAW.
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Colombo	J. MAITLAND & Co.
Labuan, Sarawak, and Singapore	JOHN LITTLE & Co., Singapore
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OFFICE, 2, COWPER'S-COURT, CORNHILL, E.C.

(Over the JERUSALEM.)

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SHIPOWNERS, AGENTS, and COMPANY are informed that the Dock Company's establishments at the above port afford every facility for **REPAIRING and SPARRING VESSELS**, cleaning and painting iron ships, and repair and reit of **STEAM MACHINERY and BOILERS**.

Their large Granite Dock is 307 feet in length, fitted with a caisson-gate, and with a centrifugal steam pump of great power, ensuring despatch in all states of the tides. At average spring tides this dock can receive vessels drawing 16 to 17 feet, and during the autumn and winter months 18 feet. Their two smaller docks, also built of granite, can receive vessels drawing 12 to 13 feet.

The premises comprise a large smithy and boiler shop, carpenters and boat-builders' shops, and

ENGINEERS' WORKSHOP, fitted with lathes and tools driven by steam,

AN IRON FOUNDRY

for castings up to 5 tons weight, and a **BRASS FOUNDRY**.

The different departments are superintended by experienced Europeans, viz., engineer, blacksmith, and shipwrights.

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WM. CLOUGHTON, Managing Director.

New Harbour, Singapore, June, 1868.

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SINGAPORE.

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There are large, dry, and very commodious brick Godowns on the Wharves, which vessels have free use of for cargo while discharging.

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Vessels discharging cargo pay a wharfage of 20 cents per ton—a trifling charge when the immense advantages gained are taken into consideration.

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Singapore, April 6, 1868.

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The Bank grants **DRAFTS** upon and negotiates or collects **BILLS** at any of its Agencies or Branches; also receives **DEPOSITS** for fixed periods, at rates varying with the period of deposit.

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Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April, 1862.

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Reserved Fund ... £20,000,000 ... £800,000
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SUB-MANAGER.—Theod. Dromel.

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The Corporation grant Drafts and negotiate or collect Bills payable at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Pondicherry, Ceylon, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Yokohama, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney, on terms which may be ascertained at their office. They also issue Circular Notes for the use of Travellers by the Overland Route.

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Threadneedle-street, London, 1863.

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THE ADVERTISER (who is the wife of a professional man), is willing to receive **TWO YOUNG LADIES** to be **EDUCATED** with her own daughter. The best course of education will be combined with all the advantages of a comfortable home. The house and garden are large, and in the neighbourhood of the Crystal Palace. Terms, £100 per annum each.

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A LADY, well acquainted with the **CHINESE LANGUAGE**, is desirous of **OBTAINING PUPILS**. This would be a good opportunity for any gentleman going out in the **China Consular Service**, or as a merchant. A course of six months would enable anyone to obtain a fair knowledge of Chinese.

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NOTICE.

MORRIS'S DIRECTORY for CHINA, JAPAN, and the PHILIPPINES, &c., published on the 1st January, 1869, will contain a **Revised List** of the **Foreign Residents** at all the open ports of the **China Sea**, including **Saigon**, which has never yet been included in any similar work; together with the **Time Tables** of the different Steamship Companies, **Rates of Postage**, **Local Ordinances**, and such other matter as will be useful to all interested in the **China trade**. No trouble or expense will be spared to make this the most accurate publication of the kind ever offered to the public.

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ARTHUR B. FORWOOD, Managing Director.

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Hong Kong.	Taitung	At 14 yr.	W.I.D.	With des.
Shanghai	Forward Ho	At 17 yr.	E.I.D.	Oct. 31
Kanagawa	Eastm. Qeen.	At 13 yr.	W.I.D.	With des.
Do.	Hopewell (n.)	At 13 yr.	W.I.D.	To follow

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Do.	Min	At 13 yr.	E.I.D.	Oct. 31
Hong Kong.	Wemyss Castl.	At 14 yr.	E.I.D.	With des.
Yokohama (Kanagawa)	Eliza Shaw	At 17 yr.	E.I.D.	With des.

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Do.	Granville	At 10 yr.	666	E.I.D.	Nov. 15
Bombay	Hero	At 10 yr.	666	E.I.D.	Oct. 20
Carwar, Mangalore, Calicut, & Cochin.	Bentuth	At 13 yr.	316	S.K.D.	Nov. 1

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Regular line of Packet Ship. To sail on October 28.

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**FOR SHANGHAI Direct.**

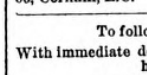
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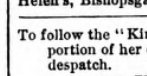
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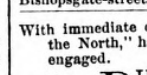
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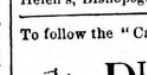
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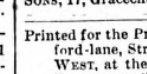
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